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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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STATE'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Bombay Planners Recommend Control Of Private Enterprises By National Govt.

BOMBAY, January 15.

A happy compromise between State Socialism and Capitalism, in which private enterprise and organisation would be directed and controlled by a National Government responsible to the people, is advocated by leading Indian industrialists in the second part of their plan for the economic development of India published today.

Except for Sir Ardeshir Dalal, who has been unable to sign the memorandum as he is now a Member of the Government in charge of Post-War Planning and Development, other signatories are the same under whose signatures the first part of the plan appeared just one year ago

The authors, however, express their keen appreciation of the valued contribution made towards preparation of this memorandum by Sir A. R. Dalal before his assumption of office in August, 1944.

SCOPE FOR CAPITALISM

In all their investigations and conclusions, the planners envisage the whole of India as one economic unit, including Indian States. They believe that planning is not inconsistent with a democratic organisation of society. They further believe that "Capitalism, in so far as it affords scope for individual enterprise and the exercise of individual initiative, has a very important contribution to make to India's economic development."

They, therefore, concede that there should be sufficient scope for the play of individual initiative and enterprise in the country. At the same time, the interests of the community should be safeguarded against the abuse of individual freedom, and the State should play a positive role in the direction of economic policy and the development of economic resources.

The authors' approach to the problem of distribution of the National income, aims at the objective that the fruits of enterprise and labour should be fairly apportioned among all contributors and not unjustly withheld by a few from the many.

No plan of economic development would, in their opinion, be worth considering if it does not help in the eradication of poverty and the raising of the standard of living of the masses. To this end, suppression of inequalities of income on the one hand and the provision of a national minimum standard of living are provided for.

DOWN WITH INEQUALITIES

The inequalities of wealth and property must be redressed and the basis of ownership must be widened if an equitable distribution of income in future is to be secured. Imposition of death duties and reform of land tenures are the principal means which the authors suggest for reduc-

(Continued on Page 5)

AIR ATTACK ON HONGKONG

LONDON, Jan. 16: Carrier-borne aircraft attacked Hongkong and two other ports. Details of the operation are still awaited.

Carrier-borne aircraft were over Formosa, Air fields and communications were the main targets.

A heavy aerial attack in the Indo-China area has been reported. Shipping river craft and dockyards were hit. In an attack on an enemy convoy eight freighters, two destroyers escorts have been reported sunk. One hundred and sixty Japanese aircraft were destroyed.

BAGUIO NOT YET CAPTURED

Allied South-West Pacific Hq. Jan. 16: General MacArthur's spokesman stated that the reports that Baguio, the Japanese mountain stronghold 20 miles north-east of the Allied beach-head had been captured, were untrue.—Reuter.

CHINESE ATTACK ON WANTING

LONDON, Jan. 16: The Japanese News Agency to-day said: That the attack by the main strength of the Chinese Eleventh Army against Wanting on the Burma Road has been intensified and is being made with tanks and under cover of bombing and shelling.—Reuter.

VIJAYLAXMI AND KUNZRU TO TOUR U. S.

HOT SPRINGS, Jan. 16: The Institute of Pacific Relations has arranged for Mrs Vijiylaxmi Pandit and Dr. H. N. Kunzru, a tour of the United States "to speak to and meet Americans interested in the Indian problem". Dr. Kunzru told Reuter.—Reuter.

Soviet Surgeon To Study Indian Health Conditions

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16:: Dr. Ognev, a distinguished Soviet surgeon, has arrived in New Delhi to study health conditions in India. He will proceed on a tour of this country on Jan 20 and return to Delhi in the middle of February.—A. P.

Jinnah On Mahatma's Offer

AHMEDABAD, Jan 16: "What Mr. Gandhi offered to us was a badly edited version of the Cripps Proposals", declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing a mass meeting of Muslims held in the Juma Masjid tonight. While the Cripps Proposals conceded the principle of Pakistan by agreeing to have one or more unions in India, Mr. Gandhi offered the same by hedging the offer with many disabilities so that Muslims could not achieve their goal, he said

Munshi And Bhulabhai To Defend Sir Padampat

CAWNPORE, Jan. 16.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Home Member of Bombay, is expected to arrive here on January 20 in connection with the case against Sir Padampat Singhania which comes off before the court on January 22.

It is learnt that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. K. N. Katju, former Minister of the United Provinces, are also appearing on behalf of Sir Padampat.—United Press.

Dr. Mahmud And G. L. Mehta At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 16.

Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Gagan Vihari Mehta who recently returned from America arrived here today.—A.P.

CONGRESS WORKER RELEASED

HUBLI, Jan. 16: Sirdar Veeranagouda Patil, a Congress workers of Hubli, was released yesterday.—A. P.

PUNJAB v. ALIGARH

LAHORE, Jan 16: The semi-final of the Inter-Varsity Cricket Championship for the Rohinton Baria Trophy between the Punjab University and the Aligarh University started in Lahore to-day. The visitors who batted were all out for 128 runs. For Punjab University had made 186 runs for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)

New York, Jan. 16

Previous closing	21.69
To-day's opening	21.74
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	21.79
Difference	+10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 16

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol 64

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 31 3/4

U. S. Steel Corporation Common dol 61 1/8

U. S. Steel Preference unquoted.

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In Commons

Churchill Heckled

British Casualties In Greece

LONDON, Jan. 16: Mr. Churchill announced to the House of Commons to-day that the total of British casualties in Greece between December 3rd and January 6th—the latest date for which figures are available—were 2,101, of which 237 were fatal.

Mr. Bowles (Labour), who had asked for his information, commented: Does Mr. Churchill realise that the British casualties just mentioned are about seven times as much as in fighting the Germans in Greece last year?

Mr. Churchill: Our troops have been engaged in preventing a hideous massacre.

When further questioned about the election and plebiscite in Greece, Mr. Churchill asked the members to await a statement which he would make on behalf of the Government during the coming debate.

Mr. Shinwell (Labour): As there are some urgent issues that require to be immediately dealt with, can I ask whether he has taken note of the statement by General Plastiras on two occasions that it is the intention of his Government to clear out ELAS forces from Greece and whether the British Government support General Plastiras in that policy and intend that British troops and British arms shall be used for that purpose?"

A member interjected "don't make mischief"

Mr. Churchill continued: "I was just indicating in my answer to other questions that I think it is better to await the discussions which are coming on, when these matters can be dealt with in their proper setting."

Mr. Driberg (Independent): Can the Prime Minister give us some assurance that the specific points raised to-day will be covered in his statement, otherwise it will be necessary to ask supplementaries?

Mr. Churchill: "It is very difficult to ask supplementaries when the answer given has been that I hope the matter will be postponed. Therefore I will not be drawn into it.

Mr. Shinwell: As there is no guarantee that the Prime Minister will deal with all points involved in the Greek affair, will it be permissible to put points to him on this question. Does he intend in the course of the debate to deal with the declaration by General Scobie regarding the position of minorities in Greece and whether General Scobie is entitled as a military officer to deal with political affairs.

Mr. Churchill replied: I think he has done admirably (cheers). I read what he said. They were impromptu remarks and seemed to be singularly well chosen when replying to the applause of enormous crowds which have streamed past his headquarters.

When Mr. Dugdale (Labour) asked on whose authority instructions were issued that newspaper correspondents may not interview any members of the ELAS forces, Mr. Churchill pointed that when the delegates came through the lines they were given safe conduct by the Commander-in-Chief. He added: "It would therefore be irregular for him to allow them to see any other person than himself or his duly authorised representatives. They remain under guard until they return to their own lines. While fighting is in progress, it would be obviously undesirable to cross into ELAS territory, and in fact, only international Red Cross representatives are allowed to do so."

Mr. Dugdale: Does the Prime Minister not trust British War Correspondents to report fully, frankly and with full sense of responsibility?

Mr. Churchill: I am not going to attempt to give a general measure of complete confidence to all war correspondents, wherever they may be or from whatever country they may derive. I am always doubtful about correspondents who go from one side to another across the fighting line.

Mr. Driberg (Independent): How is it possible to reconcile the admirable sentiments of the Foreign Secretary for desiring to see democratic Greece with the truculent remarks of General Plastiras?

Mr. Churchill: I cannot be responsible for day-to-day remarks which are made by the head of the Greek Government. The Head of the Greek State is the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, and while reading various things which are put into newspapers from time to time, really I cannot undertake to have the information available to comment accurately on such statements of the Greek Prime Minister. But I have every reason to believe that the present Government in Greece is extremely democratic, and as a matter of fact I believe it is composed almost entirely of Republicans.

Mr. Shinwell: Is the Prime Minister not encouraging General Plastiras to make these truculent remarks by his own truculent observations calling them bandits and all the rest of it?

Mr. Churchill: I have been sometimes provoked, I admit, when I have seen efforts made by some people in this House greatly to add to the difficulties of our troops (Government cheers).

BR. ATTACHE IN ATHENS

From Reuter's Special Correspondent: It is officially confirmed in London that Mr W. J. Hull, official of the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed British Labour Attache at the British Embassy in Athens. Mr. Hull is leaving for Greece shortly.

ISOLATIONIST SPEAKS OUT

Dabbling In European Politics Will Drive U. S. Into War With Russia

WASHINGTON, JAN 16: ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE CRITIC SENATOR WHEELER STATED IF U. S. PARTICIPATES IN EUROPEAN POWER POLITICS THE COUNTRY WILL EVENTUALLY BE DRIVEN INTO WAR WITH RUSSIA.

MENACE OF NEW ROCKET BOMB

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Reports coming from Neutral sources reveal that a new type of German rocket bomb has been observed during the week-end in South Stockholm. Swedish official reports state that these robots are "radio-steered projectiles which can be made to change course." The Swedes were first mystified by the fact that the robots approached from the north. Investigation proved that they had started from the neighbourhood of Bornholm and reached as far as Oestgoetaland province. This, it is considered, proves that they have a range of at least 300 miles.

Swedish military authorities conclude their statement saying, "the Defence Ministry will not say any more lest information should be given to those who fired the bombs."

It is not disclosed what eventually happened to the robots over Sweden, but it is believed that they were diverted by wireless out to sea.—United Press of India.

S. C. Joshi As Labour Commissioner?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16

I understand that Mr. S. C. Joshi, President, Railwaymen's Federation, will be appointed as Labour Commissioner for India.

Pande Released

A well-known Congress worker at Matunga, Mr. S. R. Pande, who was detained under D.I.R. was released from Yeravda Central Prison on Monday last.

MISS SIPAHIMALANI: Miss Jethi Sipahimalani, Deputy Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly, who is now in Bombay, has undergone an operation at a private nursing home. She is making good progress.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF ACTION

CALICUT, Jan. 16: Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan (chairman), Siddiq Ali Khan, and Mr. Hajiabdur Sattar Seth, members of the Committee of Action, All-India Muslim League, arrived here this afternoon from Madras.—A. P.

Deep Snow Hinders Even Patrolling In Italy

ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN H.Q., Jan. 16.—To-day's communique said: "Fifteenth Army Group: Deep snow and poor visibility interfered with patrolling on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts.

On the night of January 14/15, light bombers attacked road traffic in Northern Italy. From air operations 24 of our aircraft are missing.

Allies Capture Houffalize

German Resistance Round Cherain, Now Keypoint For Rundstedt

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the First American Army, January 16:

Patrols of the American second armoured division entered Houffalize last night, after driving down the main road from Grandmenil. The Germans had deserted the town. Allied forces hold commanding heights on the outskirts of the town while Gen. Patton's forces are four miles to the south.

Another second armoured division column advancing from the north-west is being slowed down by German vehicles blasted by terrific Allied barrages of the last two days, which have blocked the roads

A third column making for the town from the east is meeting savage German resistance around Cherain, now a vital keypoint for Field-Marshal Rundstedt. If he loses Cherain, it will mean a dire threat to any attempt to pull out to the east the remnants of his Panzer Division, which have been left south of Houffalize and his attempt to delay Gen. Patton's forces moving up from the south.

S.H.A.E.F., PARIS, Jan. 16: Allied Communique to-day said: "In the Stavelot-Malmedy sector on the northern flank of the Ardennes salient Allied attack has been extended to the area of Faymonville south-east of Malmedy and Neuville has been occupied by our forces.

Farther to the south-west our forces are now fighting on the outskirts of Bovigny, about four miles south of Vellsalm. To the south we have strengthened our hold on the Bovigny-Cherain road. Just north-west of Houffalize the village of Wibrin has been cleared and we have advanced south-east beyond Achousse two miles north-west of Houffalize.

North of Bastogne, we have pushed north of the Bertogne-Compogne Road and have taken Vellereux, one mile north-east of Compogne. South-east of Compogne, the villages of Cobru and Noville have been taken and our units have advanced one and a half miles farther north

East of Bastogne our armour has reached a point one and half miles east of Magret and we are making slow progress against very stubborn enemy resistance one and a half miles east of Wardin. South-east of Remich our units east of the Mosselle river have taken the German town of Nennig.

Enemy losses for the first two weeks of the Alsace-Lorraine offensive are estimated at more than 10,000 killed and wounded, 4,000 prisoners and 100 tanks knocked out

TWO NAZI TOWNS CAPTURED

Two German towns Nennig and Weis, a mile and a half inside Germany and 13 miles north-east of Luxembourg were captured by the American infantry on Monday.

ROME STUDENTS WANT ITALY TO BE "ALLY"

ROME, Jan. 16.—A meeting of the Rome University students asked for promotion of Italy from the status of co-belligerent to that of an Ally.

JINNAH'S OFFER TO GANDHIJI

"Give Me A Chance For Two Years And Follow Me": Plea For Hindustan-Pakistan United Front Against British Govt.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

Acceptance of the fundamentals of the Muslim League's Lahore resolution (Pakistan Resolution) on the part of the Congress, a modification of the "Quit India" resolution and the rescinding of Jagat Narainlal's resolution which the A.I.C.C adopted in May 1942 would lead to the creation of a united front and hasten the achievement of the country's freedom, declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah at a press conference to-day.

He said that there were many sentiments in the "Quit India" resolution with which he wholeheartedly agreed and for which many Indians would say "yes" but he was totally opposed to that part of the resolution which was inimical to Muslim interests. Muslims could not agree to the resolution when it stated that the proposed provisional Government would evolve a scheme for a constituent Assembly which would prepare a constitution acceptable to all sections of the people. Muslims were also opposed to the principle that the proposed constitution should be a federal one with the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units with the residuary powers resting in the units.

ONLY SOLUTION

"I do not find any other solution to this problem except on the basis of a division of India" he said.

"For 25 years you (Gandhi) had your way. Give me a chance for two years and follow me" he said

Mr. Jinnah explained that when he said "follow me" he did not mean that he wanted to be a leader of all or that he wanted to be a dictator. The first essential development for the attainment of freedom—Pakistan and Hindustan—was a united front and in that he would play his part and give his advice.

CRUX OF THE ISSUE

"The crux of the issue is" Mr. Jinnah said "are you prepared to trust our minorities with you and accept the position that where you are dominant, it shall be your dominant government and it shall be our dominant government where we are in a majority".

Mr. Jinnah denied that Mahatma Gandhi had made many approaches to him. "If you come to see me or I come to see you, it does not really matter. I am willing to go anywhere to see Gandhi. I am willing to go to the poorest man and much more would I go to Gandhi who is the leader of millions and millions of Hindus". when Mahatma Gandhi approached him in 1938, Mr. Jinnah said he came to secure his (Mr. Jinnah's) agreement to what he wanted.

"If I go to him (Gandhi) and ask him to agree to my terms and if he says no, it will not be sensible to criticise him. We are willing and ready to sit down and come to a settlement with the Hindu nation on the basis of a division of India. Otherwise it is not possible to make any progress. It is immaterial whether I go to Gandhi or he comes to me" he said.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT

Pakistan, Mr. Jinnah said, could not be established without British domination ceasing. He could not get Pakistan from the Hindus nor could they get Akhand Hindustan from him. It was the British who had got it and the only sanction which the Muslims and the Hindus could forge was a united front. "Even when we have agreed" Mr. Jinnah said, "it is not going to end there. As a result of the agreement, there will be no quarrel between us. Then it will be the business of Hindustan and Pakistan to make the rulers disgorge everything so that we will be free and independent to govern ourselves to which they say they are willing.—A. P.

Dr. Ghosh On Congress Stand

"WELL VINDICATED BY SUBSEQUENT EVENTS"

Azad Loses 42 Pounds, Jawahar 15 & Sardar's Health Condition Causes Anxiety, He Says

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee released from Ahmednagar Fort, yesterday, arrived in Bombay, this morning, by the second passenger which arrived at V. T., at 6-50 a.m.

At the railway station, he was received by representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the district committees. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay and President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel and Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas, were present.

Dr. Ghosh who looked pulled down on his arrival was garlanded. He is now putting up with Dr. Das Gupta, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and he is likely to stay in the city for some days.

In an interview to the press Dr. Ghosh said: "I have just come out from the jail. I do not know the situation in the country. From the newspapers one cannot have a realistic grasp of the situation.

So I do not want to say anything just at present before I have seen Gandhiji and other co-workers. But I can say this much now that the stand taken by the Congress in 1939 seems to me well vindicated by subsequent events."

Dr. Ghosh spoke lying in bed. Since his release he has been on liquid food and had very little sleep last night. Asked about his health Dr. Ghosh replied he had developed an undiagnosed intestinal trouble these last eight months, that is, since the middle of May, 1944.

Regarding the health of the Congress Working Committee members now in detention at Ahmednagar, Dr. Ghosh said, almost all of them are above 50 years of age: continued detention also has an unconscious effect on one's health. Still all of them are trying to remain as normal as possible under the circumstances. They try to utilise every minute of their time. Still in spite of their best efforts, nature takes its own course. They do not however, said Dr. Ghosh, like the discussion about their health in the press.

JAWAHAR LOSES 15 POUNDS IN WEIGHT

Discussing about the latest condition of the health of the members of the Congress Working Committee, Dr. Ghosh said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had lost 15 pounds in weight. He was fast ageing although he would say that he was quite active as before. His health had considerably deteriorated and he was not as active as before.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, said Dr. Ghosh, had lost 42 pounds and had become very susceptible to cold and he had six attacks of cold and fever during last year.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was suffering from spastic colon even before he was arrested in 1942. His trouble had since aggravated. He had several attacks and even day before yesterday he had one such attack. "During an attack," said Dr. Ghosh, "Sardar Patel fasts or takes hot water and things like that. That is how he is pulling through. You know he is a man of 70. So there is room for anxiety on this account."

"Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant suffers from giddiness of head and pain at soines. He also developed double hernia a few months after he was detained in Ahmednagar. He has always one ailment or the other but he carried on through sheer will force.

"Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was suffering from acute diabetes in January 1943. He had been cured in two months. That is a past history now. Now in detention at Ahmednagar, Dr. Ghosh said, almost all of them are above 50 years of age: continued detention also has an unconscious effect on one's health. Still all of them are trying to remain as normal as possible under the circumstances. They try to utilise every minute of their time. Still in spite of their best efforts, nature takes its own course. They do not however, said Dr. Ghosh, like the discussion about their health in the press.

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JUST OUT

A PLAN OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIA

PART II.

(Dealing with Distribution and the Role of the State)

By

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas; J. R. D. Tata; G. D. Birla; Sir Shri Ram; Kasturbhai Lalbhai; A. D. Shroff and John Matthai.

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Public Responsible For Insanitary Conditions

Municipal Congress Party Appeals Public To Co-operate In Clean Up Campaign

The Public Relations Officer of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party has issued the following statement:

There cannot be two opinions about the fact that much of the filth and squalor in the City of Bombay is due to insanitary and careless habits of the public themselves. If something could be done to get rid of these habits, about 75 per cent of the insanitary condition of the City will disappear. The rest can be tackled with the help of the Municipal Corporation and the landlords. It is both a social and civic duty of all good citizens to educate the mass mind with a view to create in it a sanitary consciousness. Efforts in that direction are, therefore, a crying need of the hour.

Any scheme to tackle the question of insanitation on a mass basis requires the active co-operation of all social institutions and other public bodies in the City. Individuals also can render quite a lot of service. The population of the City has more than doubled and this is the main cause of the daily growing insanitation in the City. The Municipal Corporation which is a body mainly responsible for the sanitation and public health of the City must take the initiative in launching a campaign of mass education and other public bodies and public men and women must co-operate with the Corporation in this very urgent and necessary reform. This is a work in which everybody can join without any distinction of caste, creed or community.

"A Cleaner Bombay Campaign" will be started in the near future under the auspices of several influential and representative public organisations in the City. Attempts are being made to call a preliminary conference of a few representatives of public bodies to consort measures for the successful launching of the Campaign. I have to appeal both to public bodies and public-spirited individuals to take a keen interest in this Campaign and send their names and suggestions in advance so that it may be possible to secure their co-operation in time for this necessary reform. The correspondence in this connection may please be addressed to N. B. Parulekar, Public Relations Officer, Bombay Municipal Congress Party, 157-61, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Mangal Singh's Adjournment

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15: Sardar Mangal Singh has given notice of an adjournment motion for the Central Assembly to discuss "the appointment of an Army Re-organisation Committee to make detailed recommendations regarding the size, composition and organization of the future army in India."

"RENDERING SIGNAL SERVICES TO TENANTS"

Mr. M. S. Rajadhyax Hon. Secretary "G" Ward Tenants Association writes:—

Quite a good work is being done in "G" Ward by the "G" Ward Tenants Association (Dadar), in respect of awakening and organising the tenants in order to safeguard their rights and interests and to get their just genuine complaints such as water supply, sanitation hygiene, proper lighting in buildings, the delapidated conditions of the dwelling houses and most important is the harassment by Landlords by way of increase in rents, quit notices & etc., redressed at he hand of the proper authorities.

The tenants in "G" Ward must realize that they have to face a well organised vested interest like the landlord class, who are exploiting the present conditions to their best advantages without taking into consideration the conditions of the tenants, who are mostly poor and the middle class, by way of exhorting 'Pugree' inspite of the regulation of the Govt.. They do so knowing very well that the law is on the whole is advantageous to them. The tenants must organise and stand united under the organisation by enrolling themselves as its members, and strengthen the hand of this tenants body which is the organisation of the tenants & for the tenants. The campaign of enrolling the members is commenced and the tenants are exhorted to become the members of the "G" ward Tenants Asson. which is doing signal services to the cause of the tenants in "G" ward.

6 Arrested For Travelling On Train Footboards

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Six men travelling on the footboards of G.I.P. locals were arrested by the Railway Police yesterday, under the Defence of India Rules.

Four of them who were arrested at Victoria Terminus platform were, Kali Padode, P. G. Chandhari, Sakharam Shivram and Dadhidas Jethabhai. Two others were arrested last evening at Byculla for the same offence. All of them were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, who ordered them to be released on bail.

Condolence Meeting In Honour Of Dr. Dudha

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A condolence meeting of the members of the staff and the students of the National Medical College, Nair Hospital and the Nair Hospital Dental College was held at the Dhanraj Hall of the College at 11-30 a.m. today, to offer their condolences to the memory of the very sad demise of Principal Dr. Dudha under the presidency of Dr. M. Venkatrao.

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of The Premier Construction Co. Ltd., have at their Meeting held on 16th January 1945 recommended for the year ended 31-12-1944 dividends at 6¼% (less Income-tax) per Preference Share and Second Preference Share and Rs. 8|- per Ordinary share (free of Income-tax) including the Interim Dividends declared in September last.

CAMEL
INKS
for
OFFICES
DANDEKAR & CO.
BOMBAY, 28

BENGAL MILLS MAY HAVE TO CLOSE DOWN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12: A number of cotton mills in Bengal may have to close down for some days owing to shortage of coal.

AHMEDABAD MILLS RESUME WORK

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

All the mills of Ahmedabad have resumed work after a stoppage of six days on account of coal shortage.

Inquired whether any further stoppage was likely or not, a prominent millowner said it all depended on coal import in Ahmedabad.

CRIPPS WELCOMES SAPRU MOVE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

A prominent industrialist who has just returned from New Delhi in an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" said: "I have learnt from reliable sources in Delhi that Sir Stafford Cripps has written a letter to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Though details are lacking I believe he has welcomed the constitution of the Conciliation Committee and has wished its success."

"A.-I. N. E. C. DOMINATED BY PROPRIETORS"

U. P. Press Conference To Discuss Issue

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

Mr. S. N. Sanyal, a member of the Executive Committee of the Allahabad Journalists' Association has given notice to move the following resolution at the forthcoming second U. P. Press Conference.

"The conference views with apprehension the fact of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference being dominated by representatives of proprietors interests and urges upon the members of the A. I. N. E. C. to act in a manner that the working journalists do not feel that their interests have been sacrificed.

"On the subject of basic salary of working journalists recommended by the A. I. N. E. C. the U. P. Press Conference is strongly of the opinion that it should be revised and made more liberal. Further it suggests that the basic salary be determined for the different grades of newspapers according to their financial position.

"The Conference strongly records its protest against the discrimination made by the A.I.N.E.C. in the matter of recommending a lower basic salary for the Indian languages journalists and suggests that it should be brought to the level of basic salary given to journalists working in English newspapers."—A. P.

NO IMPORTS IN SANGLI BAZAR

Shop Assistants To Form Association

(From A Correspondent)

SANGLI, Jan. 12.

There have been no imports in the Sangli Bazar and the balance stock had not much of sale. The import of Jaggery will be stopped and this is likely to have a serious result in the trade. The shop assistants are forming an association in order to get a membership of the Chamber of Commerce. They have submitted an application to the Chamber for enrollment as a member.

GRAIN SUPPLY SYNDICATE.

A Grain Supply Syndicate has been established and the balance of Bajri and Joowar after distribution is to be sold to this syndicate. The prices have been fixed and published in the Extraordinary "Gazette". The members of the Syndicate are Messrs. S. G Somani, B. P. Somani and Mr. J. S Ladda all owners of Shri Balaji Mills and the necessary authority has been given to them in this connection.

German Trawler Set On Fire Off Norway

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Attacking with six pounder shells rockets and cannon of R.A.F. Coastal Command Mosquitos, on Monday afternoon, caused a large explosion on a German merchant vessel and a medium sized ship and set an armed trawler on fire in the heavily defended harbour of Leirvik, southern Norway, it is officially announced.

As the Mosquitos left they were met by Fockewulfe 190s and a battle occurred only few hundred feet above sea. Five R.A.F. planes are missing.—Reuter.

MOSCOW RADIO DENIES REPORT

LONDON, Jan. 16: Moscow radio today quoted the Soviet news agency as issuing an authorised denial that Russia has asked General de Gaulle to be invited to the Anglo-American-Russian talks.—Reuter.

"Freedom Nearer Than People Think"

League Secretary's Reply To Madras Civic Address

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, was presented with a civic address by the Madras Corporation to-day.

Replying to the address the Nawabzada expressed his conviction that the time for the freedom of India was nearer than many thought. He felt that freedom would come from within on the day the people developed strength to wrest it from the hands of their rulers.

The only and the quickest way of achieving freedom for the Hindus and the Muslim alike was through Pakistan, which stood for the real unity of the Hindus and the Muslims.

It was a demand and an urge of a people who wanted to be free and feel free in this country which was theirs as much as anybody else's. He said that it was really a hopeful and encouraging sign that the people were now trying to understand the meaning of Pakistan.

The Nawabzada and the other members of the Committee of Action are leaving for Calicut to-night.—A. P.

"PAKISTAN SOONER THAN MANY EXPECT"

Jinnah Pleased To See League Efforts Bearing Fruits

HYDERABAD (Dn), Jan. 15: Mr. M. A. Jinnah has expressed the view that Pakistan will be achieved "sooner than many people expect" in a message to a public meeting organised by the Muslims of Hyderabad to celebrate his 68th birthday.

Mr. Jinnah says: "Nothing will make me more happy than that Muslims should stand united and work successfully for the social, educational, economic and political uplift of our people wherever they may be. My greatest reward is that I am able to see that our efforts are bearing fruit and today Muslim India stands united and occupies a position in this land of greater self-respect and prestige than ever before during last two centuries. No power on earth can prevent us from realising our goal of Pakistan if we are united and determined, and I am confident we shall succeed sooner than many people expect."

ALARMING INCREASE OF DEATHS IN FRANCE

Newspapers Blame Petainist Govt. For Not Providing With Coal And Electricity

PARIS, Jan. 13.

Reuter's special correspondent, Paris writes: Thousands of families throughout France who hitherto managed to keep the temperature above the freezing point in one of their rooms, are now—in one of the coldest Januaries of recent years—living entirely without heating of any kind. Doctors report alarming increase in the number of deaths arising from these conditions. Streets of Paris remain uncleared of thick snow of past days owing to lack of labour and petrol.

The overwhelming majority of newspapers blame the Government for the present situation, accusing it of lack of foresight and energy.

The latest "cuts" ordered in Paris affect electricity and gas. All shops except foodstores are to close at seventeen, windows must not be lit up and passenger trains are abolished. The newspapers state that hopes held out for a small supply of domestic coal must be definitely abandoned.

REAL REASON?

National reconstruction is now in danger of being nullified by the intensification of economic difficulties. The Resistance press claims the real reason for the difficulties lie in the maintenance of many Petainist officials in key positions concerned with distribution and collection of fuel and coal. Moreover, a great majority of Resistance leaders are favouring a "planned economy in time of war" and this is meeting considerable opposition in conservative circles.—Reuter.

BEVIN TO HEAD MISSION TO GREECE

All Party Mission May Also Visit Country

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The British Government has virtually decided to send a Trade Union Mission to Greece. It will be headed, it is reported in London to-night, by the Labour Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, one of the strongmen of British trade unionism.

Government has decided, however, against sending a Labour Mission as was requested by a labour deputation to the Prime Minister to-day.

It is possible if the situation in Greece does not clear up by the time the debate in Parliament takes place that an all party delegation will go immediately to Greece in order to investigate the situation on the spot.

In the meantime, the official view in London is that the statement by General Plastiras this morning means that there will be general amnesty in Greece and that there will be no victimisation of anyone for taking part in the ELAS rising. Cases of specific criminal nature will naturally be excepted.—Reuter.

ENSA To Send Indian Troupe To Italy

LONDON, Jan 13: The ENSA in Great Britain is sending in February an Indian concert party to entertain Indian troops in Italy. The party includes six Indian artists resident in Britain and is directed by Mr. Harbansial Bhandhari of Lahore. Three British girls support the cast. This is the first venture of its kind which the ENSA has undertaken for Indian troops in Italy. The concert party which was formed in Britain sometime ago has already performed at a staging camp of repatriated or escaped Indian prisoners of war.—Reuter.

British Analytical Control, London means that Polson's Butter is periodically tested for quality from stocks taken at random from the open market by officers of the control.
"POLSON'S" the only butter in the East with British guarantee.
Well, that's protection positive!
POLSON'S
PASTEURISED BUTTER

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

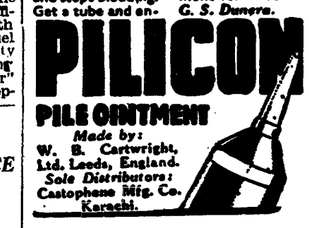
Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.

END THE MISERY OF PILES

Only "Pilicon" contains an ingredient which helps the Ointment to penetrate the swollen tissues. "Pilicon" relieves itching, banishes pain and stops bleeding. Get a tube and ensure quick relief.

BEST FOR PILES "Pilicon" gave me great relief. Bleeding has stopped. It is the best ointment for Piles"—G. S. Dunera.



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(Incorporated in Baroda Liability of Members being limited.)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

Capital Authorised .. Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Called-Up .... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up 31-8-44) ..... Rs. 99,99,580
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000

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Ahmedabad	Dhulia	Navsari
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Amreli	Jalgaon (E. Khandesh.)	Sidhpur
Bhavnagar	Kadi	Surat
Billimora	Kalol	Unjah
Bombay (Fort)	Kapadwanj	(N. G.)
Bombay (Zaveri Bazar)	Karjan	Visnagar
Calcutta	Mehsana	(N. G.)
Dabhoi	Mithapur	Vyara

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest, allowed at ½ per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS: Received for long or short periods. Terms on application.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT at BARODA. Rates of rentals on application.

W. G. GROUNDWATER, General Manager.

all women not in vital war work

are asked to volunteer now for the W.A.C.(I).

This appeal is addressed to all women who are not already engaged in work which is vital to the war effort. Several thousand women are still needed for service with the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India). The work is intensely interesting and the pay is good.

HOSTELS General Service W.A.C.(I)s are housed in comfortable hostels which are supervised by responsible women, themselves members of the Corps.

VICTORY When Victory comes, those women of India who will have played their part in securing unconditional surrender from the enemy will have the strongest claim to enjoy the peace.

POST-WAR In commerce and industry, India is progressing rapidly and it is certain that many well-trained personnel (both men and women) will be needed for civil jobs when conditions return to normal. A W.A.C.(I) training and the experience gained while serving in the corps will equip many women with the qualifications and administrative experience necessary for a successful career in civil life.

HOW TO JOIN Full details of terms of service etc., may be obtained without obligation, from any of the following A.T.R.Os/ W.A.C.(I). These ladies are themselves members of the W.A.C.(I) and they will be able to tell you anything you may wish to know about life in the Corps. If you do not live near any of the towns where A.T.R.Os./ W.A.C.(I) are located, you may apply to the nearest W.A.C.(I) unit commander

BOMBAY, A.F.I. Building, Hospital Lane, Dhobi Talao CALCUTTA, c/o D.T.R.O., 28, Theatre Road. LUCKNOW, c/o T.R.O. Eastern, Hazratganj. PATNA, c/o D.T.R.O., Exhibition Road. RAWALPINDI, Gwyn Thomas Road. BANGALORE Cantonment, Cubbon Road. LAHORE, 22, Davis Road. POONA, Staunton Road. MADRAS, 3/18, Mount Road. Or apply to your nearest W.A.C.(I) Platoon Commander.

Join The Women's Auxiliary Corps INDIA

446 M/50

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 G. R. Joshi (Violin). 8-45 Abhang. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Saraswatibai Fatarpekar. 9-45 Int. Music. 12-30 p.m. Gujarti Songs. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Lunch (H) 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 F. Mohansingh. 5-15 Purushottam Solankurkar. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0. Children's Half-Hour (M). 7-0 Doobia Hua Suraj (2) (H). 7-15 Music from Film. 7-30 Marathi Programme (B. B. C.). 8-0 Indumati Chaubal. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. 9-45 History in the Making by R. K. Karanjia. 10-0 AIR Orchestra. 10-15 Indumati Chaubal. 10-30 Saraswatibai Fatarpekar.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

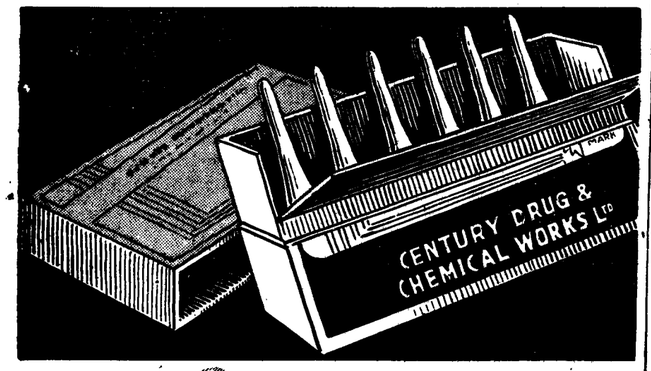
NATIONAL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT PROCESSION.

IN CO-OPERATION with the Army and Navy, a grand procession in connection with the National Savings Fortnight will be taken out today at 5 P. M. starting from where Elphinstone Circle meets Customs House Road, going along Town Hall, Customs House Road, Apollo Street, Wellington Fountain, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Flora Fountain, Hornby Road, Bhatia Baug Road, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Mayo Road, Band Stand and ending up at the Queen's Road.

HEAR YOUR FAVOURITE
STAR SING DELIGHTFULLY!
SHANTA HUBLIKAR
WILL TREAT YOU TO A FEAST OF SONGS ON SUNDAY 21ST JAN. MORNING 9 A.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Rates (Including Tax) Rs. 26, 19, 12, 10, 6-8, 5, 4, 2-8, 1-4.
Booking open from tomorrow 8 to 11 a.m., 5 to 8 p.m.

Who Doesn't Know Her?
SUSHILA RANI
In
DRAUPADI
13th WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-7-10 p.m.
Matinee 1-30 on Sundays

Her love was sacred yet people hated her!
N. R. DESAI Productions' Super Social
GAALI
Nirmala, Karan Dewan, Manjula (Prabhat)
4th Week
LAMINGTON



IN THE SERVICE OF Humanity
With the beginning of this gigantic total war India has felt the shortage of medicines and injectules bitterly. Since then the management of this company worked day and night to bring out all sorts of injectules to meet the demand of millions of our countrymen.
INJECTULES
CENTURY DRUG & CHEMICAL WORKS LTD.
225, HARRISON ROAD CALCUTTA.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 4, 2001
Muslim: Safar 2, 1364
Parsi: Amardad 16, 1314
Sunrise: 8-15 a.m Sunset: 7-23 p.m.
Hightide: 3-08 15-06. Lowtide: 9-18 20-59
Corporation Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m. (B.T.).

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

Mrs. Manglagauri, widow of the late Mr Gabaldas Dahyabhai Paymaster, expired at midnight on 16th January, 1945 at her residence.

Uthamna ceremony at 38, Dadyseth Agiari Lane (near G. T. High School) at 6 p.m. (N.S.T.) on Wednesday, 17th January, 1945.

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Question and answer meeting, Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day (Wednesday), 6-15 p.m.

RETAIL CHARCOAL DEALERS' ASSOCIATION: General meeting under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Patil, to-day at 5-45 at the Vanamali Hall, Dadar, (B B. and C.I. Railway).

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Prof. Pratapgiri will speak on "The Greatness of Aurangzeb" in the series "Illustrious Men Of Islam", today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, 3 Bastion Road, next to the Empire Cinema.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE: To-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opposite Churchgate Station, Dastur Framroze Bode will deliver a public lecture on "Ravan and Farohar—two separate Spiritual Parts".

DISTRIBUTION OF PENICILLIN: The following have been appointed 'Assessors' for the control and distribution of Penicillin in Poona and Ahmedabad.

Poona: Lt.-Col. S. R. Prall, I.M.S., Dr. M. S. H. Mody, and Dr. K. C Gharpure.

Ahmedabad: Dr. D. D. Varlava, Dr. G B. Mankad, and Dr. P. P. Sethi.—A.P.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY: The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 13th January, 1945 was 217; of these 108 were males and 109 females.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING'S DANCE. The Lusitanian Sporting Club will hold a dance on 3rd February at the G.I.P. Railway Mechanics Institute. The highlight of the function will be the introduction of their new crest which replaces the old one which is felt to be outworn by new conditions and new ideals. 'Phone No 25259 for tickets and table reservations.

K.E.M. HOSPITAL AND G. S. M. COLLEGE EMPLOYEES' UNION

A meeting of the K.E.M. Hospital and G.S.M. College workers was held on Sunday at Naigaum, when it was resolved to re-organise and re-constitute the K.E.M. Hospital and G.S.M. College Employees' Union.

A committee was elected to carry out the preliminaries of the Union and call a general body meeting. In another resolution the immediate demands such as:—(1) Eight hours a day work. (2) Six working days a week. (3) Basic salary of Rs. 30 per month. (4) Dearness allowance of Rs. 30 per month. etc, were formulated and it was also decided to agitate for their enforcement.

Cheaper Potatoes

The Government of Bombay has further reduced the price of potatoes sold at Government Grain Shops in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District. They are now available from to-day (January 17) at the rate of annas 2-6 per lb., both to ration card and ration permit holders. Government Grain Shops in the Bombay Suburban District will from January 20 remain open on Saturdays from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. as before.

"Creator Of Leaders"

Anniversary Day Tributes To Ranade

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Addressing a meeting on Ranade Anniversary Day at the Prarthana Samaj this evening, Mr. B. B. Lad of the Ram Mohan High School said that a study of the life of the late Mr. Ranade was like a walk in a field full of pearls where there was something valuable to be picked up at every step and preserved. Every aspect of the life of Mr. Ranade was worthy of a close study. He was no leader in the restricted sense of the term because he led no mass movements. But he was the creator of leaders for India, a personality whose day to day life, whose spoken and the written word inspired one of the world's greatest leaders—Mahatma Gandhi. The late Mr. Ranade was "a seer." His vision could probe into the future and understand the trends of politics which were likely to benefit the nation in years to come. His writings or speeches might not have been replete with the word—"freedom" and yet he was one of the rare Indians who laid the basis for a future freedom movement.

Freedom as Mr. Ranade understood it, was not the restricted political freedom alone. He stood for every kind of freedom, economic and social. He was tolerance personified. Even while dealing with an enemy, he was prepared to wait patiently and see if there were any lovable points in him. The life and teachings of Mr. Ranade would be in vain, said the speaker, if they did not inspire the nation to march ahead towards a glorious future as a free nation.

Wanless Sanatorium

Bombay Governor Opens New Ward

SANGLI, Jan. 16

H. E. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Colville and Miss Colville visited the Wanless Sanatorium at Wanlesswadi, last night, and opened the new "Col. Franks Ward" for ex-servicemen.

In his speech of welcome Dr. Samuel Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium, suggested that the wards be named after H. E., but in his speech the Governor paid tribute to the work of the Late Col. K. F. Franks, Deputy Director of Recruiting and Chief Civil Liaison Officer, and named the wards after Col. Franks. Provision of 32 beds for ex-servicemen is made in this new ward in two cottages built out of the donation of rupees 40,000 from the provincial Red Cross Society.

The Governor of Bombay declaring open the Servicemen's Wards in the course of his speech said that, he was much interested in Dr. Samuel's account of the rapid and successful development of the Sir William Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and he thanked him for the most interesting suggestion which he had made to him for the creation of two special civilian wards to be maintained by the Bombay Government, which he would carefully examine on his return. Continuing His Excellency said he noted also his reference to their food problem there, and he would speak to the Collector of Satara about it, and he was sure that if they approached him, he would give your proposals careful and sympathetic consideration. He then declared the Col. Franks Memorial ex-Servicemen's Wards open, adding "they will afford further practical proof of our determination in this Province to look to the welfare of the soldiers in sickness and in health".

GOVERNOR'S RETURN FROM TOUR

Bombay, Jan. 16

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville accompanied by Miss Colville and attended by their Personal Staff returned from tour.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Colville opened the Cornwallis Fleet Club at the Cooperage

Govt. Explain Objective Of Hydari Mission

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16

In the last budget speech, the Finance Member pointed out that, says a Press Note, in order to safeguard India's economy which was becoming heavily overloaded by the war effort, it would be necessary to devise methods for relieving the strain of war demands on Indian production.

For this purpose, an official mission headed by Sir Akbar Hydari, Secretary, Industries and Civil Supplies Department, and consisting of Lieutenant-General Loch, the Master General of the Ordnance in India, Mr. Waugh, Secretary, Supply Department, Mr. Mohammad Ali, Additional Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with a small staff are proceeding to the United Kingdom towards the end of January.

They will explore with His Majesty's Government the extent to which war demands on India can be reduced or offset by help in other directions.

The Mission is expected to be away from India for about a month.—A P.

INTER-COLLEGIATE BOXING TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Juniors 'B' Class —:

7st. 7lbs. and under: G Manasseh (St. X.) beat W. D'Souza (St. X.) on points.

9st 7lbs. and under: D. F Irani (Khalsa) beat R. M. Kapadia (Khalsa) on points.

Senior—18 years and over:- Feather Weight:—

D. D'Souza (St. X.) beat S. V. Tipnis (Ruia) on points.

S. Shirazi (Podar) beat A. Mendonca (St. X.) on points

V. M. Baretto (G.M.C.) beat D. D'Souza. D'Souza retired after the first round owing to a disabled shoulder.

Middle Weight:—

A. J Crowe (G.M.C.) beat K. L. Mane. Mane retired after the first round.

The finals will be staged to-morrow in the University Gardens commencing at 6 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY OLYMPIC GAMES

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Olympic Association writes: —

In connection with the Games taking place this week-end, those competitors who have not yet collected their numbers and competitors' passes may do so from the office of the Association in the North Stand of the Brabourne Stadium any day before Saturday, January 20.

SISTERS' SUIT AGAINST STEP BROTHERS

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee)

Rupsundri Devkaran Nanjee & others ... Plaintiffs.

v.

Chunilal Devkaran Nanjee & Others ... Defendants.

This was a notice of motion for increased interim maintenance taken out by the plaintiffs Rupsundri, Navalkishory and Shakuntala, three daughters of the late Devkaran Nanji against their step-brothers Chunilal and Pranlal and others, pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit. The suit itself was for increase of the maintenance of Rs. 75/- each per month now being paid to them under the terms of a Consent Decree passed by the High Court in 1924.

The plaintiffs were of the ages of 29, 28 and 26 respectively. The first plaintiff was a medical student, the second plaintiff having passed the LL.B. examination was studying for the Advocates' (Original Side) examination while the third plaintiff was a student of art at Poona. They alleged that their late father's estate had increased in value to a crore of rupees and that the present maintenance allowance was, in these days, quite inadequate. They claimed Rs. 750 each per month.

His Lordship made no order on the Notice of Motion but expedited the hearing of the suit to July, 1945.

The Advocate-General Mr. N. P. Engineer and Mr. H. G. Mahimtura instructed by Messrs. Chandrasen & Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for defendants 1, 2, 3 and 6.

Talukdar Dies Of Gun Shot Wounds

TANGAIL, (Mymensingh), Jan. 16: Sultan Khan, Chairman of the Taltala Debt Settlement Board and Taluqdar of Ganjana, has died of gun-shot wounds, according to a report received here. No further details of the incident are available.—A. P.

Nazimuddin Suffering From Malaria

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Sir K. Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, Bengal, who fell indisposed yesterday, is running a temperature and is suspected to be suffering from malaria.—United Press.

W. A. C. (I) Can Now Serve Outside India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Members of the W A. C. (1) have now permitted to serve outside India, according to the Ordinance just issued. The Ordinance will allow volunteers to go forward with units into Burma or Malaya.—United Press.

KUMARAPPA AT WARDHA.

WARDHA, Jan. 16: Mr. Bharatan Kumarappa arrived here last evening. He was released recently from the Seoni Jail where he was detained since August, 1942.

Mr. Pralhad Mehta, Representative of the All-India Students' Congress, attended the National Educational Conference and interviewed Gandhiji and other prominent persons.

Prof. J. C. Kumarappa interviewed Gandhiji yesterday afternoon.—United Press.

ARSON CHARGE FAILS

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 16.

Five persons who were charged with setting on fire the store room at the aerodrome in July, 1943 have been declared to be not guilty by the Additional Seassions Judge.—United Press.

CONTEMPT ALLEGATION AGAINST KOLHAPUR SUB-INSPECTOR

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 16: Mr. Ingavale, who was recently degraded to the post of a head-constable owing to his being concerned in the Pangire affair was cross-examined in the court of Mr. J. D. Patil, Assistant Sessions Judge, in connection with the Chinchwad Political Dacoity Case.

When asked by advocate Karmarkar to explain his conduct regarding the Pangire case Mr. Ingavle refused to answer the question whereupon the defence counsel appealed to the court to prosecute the witness for contempt of court.

The Sessions Judge is shortly expected to give his decision in the matter.—A. P.

MEERUT FORWARD BLOC LEADER RELEASED

BAREILLY, Jan 16: Mr. Jai Ram Sharma, a prominent Congress worker, has been released from the Central Prison, Izatnagar. He has been president of the Forward Bloc, Meerut, and was arrested in 1939 when he was convicted to one and a half years imprisonment.—A. P.

LAST SECURITY PRISONER FROM ALMORA RELEASED

ALMORA, Jan 16: Thakur Gopal Singh Dasila, a prominent Congress worker of the Lohaghat sub-division of the Almora district and the last security prisoner from the Almora district, has been released from jail under orders of the local government.—A. P.

SECURITY PRISONERS IN U P. JAILS

BAREILLY, Jan. 16: It is learnt that 41 security prisoners are now left in the Central Prison, Izatnagar of whom 20 are in A class and 21 in B class. They include Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, ex-Revenue Minister.

In the Fatehgarh Central Jail, there are 117 security prisoners, 51 in A class and 66 in B class.—A. P.

M.L.A. SENT BACK TO JAIL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16: Mr. Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar, M.L.A., State prisoner, has been sent back to jail from the Calcutta Medical College Hospital where he had been undergoing treatment for the past three months.—A. P.

The Bombay University has received an application for affiliation from the Medical School at Hyderabad, Sind, which was recently raised to the status of a Medical College by the Government of Sind. This College, which will be known as "The Medical College, Sind" will eventually be removed to Karachi.

ROMANCE & DRAMA
Set to the tune of
MIRTH & MELODY!
JAYANT DESAI'S
LALKAR
Starring: RAMOLA ISHWARLAL, MUBARAK, MAYA BANERJI
Daily 4, 7, 10; Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
6TH WEEK OF CROWDS
NEW WEST END

71st WEEK!
ALL COLOURED COPY OF RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S
SHAKUNTALA
Starring: JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun.. Fri. 1-15 p.m.
SWASTIK

Star Leaders of a Star Show!

Producer: S. MUKERJI
Daily at 4, 7, 10 P. M.
Saturday, Sunday 1 P. M.
BOOK IN ADVANCE
NEW REVISED EDITION Now Running at the ROXY

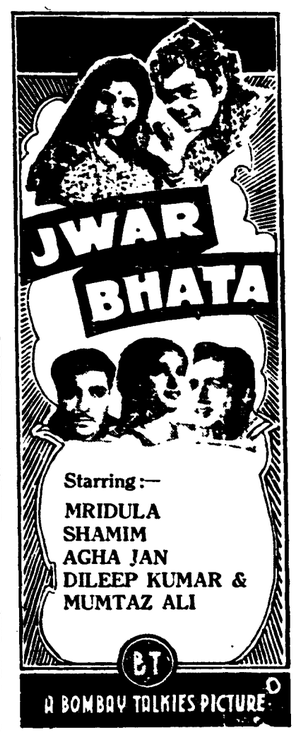
22nd WEEK at MINERVA
FAMOUS RELEASE
DASSI

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Matinees at 1-0 on Sat., Sun., Holidays.
Plans open 10 to 12 (Box-Balcony)

GLORIOUS 74 WEEK
RAINBOW COLOURED FAMILY PICTURE—
PRAKASH Pictures'
RAM RAJYA
Director: VIJAY BHATT.
SUPER
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-45
Fri., Sat. Sun., 12-30
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

A LIFE-CHANCE
to witness a panorama of DANCE Development of 2000 years by a galaxy of over 50 of India's front-rank artistes of all schools—
Bharat Natya * Kathakali Manipuri & Kathak—
from all over India
Imphal to Cape Comorin
15 GRAND RECITALS
(In a whole week's programme)
Dance Dramas, Ballets
Duets & Solos with music and musical interludes
ALL-INDIA DANCE FESTIVAL
Under the Auspices of the Celebrations Committee
JAN. 18th TO 24th
AT THE
EXCELSIOR
RARE EVENT YOU SHOULD NOT MISS
BOOK NOW TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
Special accommodation for patrons & donors. Season tickets Rs. 150 100, 75, 50 & 30.
Proceeds to go to the building fund of Vikram Kala Mandir (National Art Theatre)
PLANS NOW OPEN AT THE THEATRE
Space kindly donated by Messrs. Comilla Banking Corporation.

3RD WEEK
RANJIT'S
VISH-KANYA
SADHONA BOSE, SURENDRA PRITHVIRAJ & KAMLA
Director: KIDAR SHARMA
AJIT Release
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

8th Week
From TODAY


Starring:—
MRIDULA
SHAMIM
AGHA JAN
DILEEP KUMAR &
MUMTAZ ALI
A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
Produced & Directed By AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
MAJESTIC
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P. M.
Advance Booking:— 9-30 A. M. to 12 Noon 3-30 to 6-30 P. M.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS to see the side splitting musical
BOMBAY CINETONE'S
LAL HAVELI
SURENDRA, NURJAHAN,
Producer and Director K. B. LALL
5TH WEEK
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 9-45 p.m.
Sunday, Holidays 1 p.m.
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5 p.m.

2ND House-full week!
ITS MELODIOUS MUSIC IS LIKE THE SWEETEST HONEY...
NEW THEATRES' STAR SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
Flowing From The Golden Throat of
SAIGAL
with
AKHTAR JEHAN, SUMITRADEVI NAWAB & CHANDRAWATI
MY SISTER
Direction: HEMCHUNDER
Music: P. MULLICK
Story:—B. CHATTERJEE.
Advance Booking 10 a.m to 12. 3 p.m. to 6 pm. (A Calcutta Film Exchange Release).
CENTRAL
Daily:—4, 7, & 10 p.m. Sat. Sun., & Holidays mat., at 1 p.m.

SHE HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN AILING HUSBAND & AGED FATHER
—and was her choice in keeping with the ideal of Indian Womanhood?
See it for yourself in
RAJKAMAL'S SOCIAL CLASSIC
Parbat-Pe-Apna Dera

Written By DEWAN SHARAR
Starring VANMALA, ULLHAS
Directed By V. SHANTARAM
Daily: 4, 7, 10, Sat., Sun. 1 P. M.
Plans Open 10 to 12-30, 4-30 to 7 P. M.
17th WEEK OF SMASHING SUCCESS
NOVELTY

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 16: The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours I. M. T. on 13/1/45:—

Allahabad nil, BOMBAY 80 64 0, Calcutta 79 57 0, Cawnpore 61 38 0, Cuttack 83 61 0, Darjeeling 43 35 0, Delhi 56 34 0, Dehra Dun 63 37 0, Jacobabad 60 32 0, Karachi 65 49 0, Lahore 56 31 0, Lucknow 63 39 0, Madras 83 68 0, Nagpur 77 55 0, Patna 67 45 0, Peshawar 54 34 0, Shillong 60 35 0, Simla 37 28 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It is more blessed to give than to receive.

—Shakespeare.

The Bombay Chronicle

MR. JINNAH'S OPPORTUNITY

When Mr. Jinnah consented to address the Ahmedabad Students' Union on Pakistan it was hoped that he would explain some essential features of his scheme to remove the doubts in the minds of many Muslims as well as Hindus. But though the tone of his speech was markedly conciliatory and though he claimed many merits for the scheme, he did not explain fully the scheme itself or even what he called its principle. When Gandhiji asked several questions about it in the course of the recent talks between the two. Mr. Jinnah either evaded them or replied that they were irrelevant. One of the questions in the minds of many is whether non-Muslims in Pakistan will have full citizenship rights in common with Muslims, the right, for instance, to hold the highest posts in the State, civil or military, or whether their rights will be restricted; if they are to be restricted, in what way and to what extent? This is a fundamental question which concerns millions of Hindus in Pakistan and unless this is answered fully it is not possible for many to make up their minds even about the principle of Pakistan, though they may be thoroughly sympathetic towards the maximum possible freedom for Muslims compatible with the common interests of all in India as a whole. Mr. Jinnah, as speaking for the Muslim League, may state clearly either that the non-Muslims in Pakistan will have full rights in common with Muslims or that the rights will be restricted in such and such a way for such and such a reason. Or, he may say that the answer will depend on the discretion of the majority of the people in Pakistan when they meet to frame a constitution for Pakistan after its outline scheme is agreed to. Or he may say that this question will be decided on the principle of reciprocity, Hindus in Pakistan enjoying the same status that Muslims will have in Hindustan. Mr. Jinnah may answer in any one of these possible ways. But he has got to answer the question before many non-Muslims can even accept what he calls the principle of Pakistan; because the very acceptance or non-acceptance of the principle may depend on the answer to this fundamental question. Perhaps Mr. Jinnah will claim that he answered the question when he said at Ahmedabad: "The Governments of Pakistan or Hindustan could not be a one-man rule and it could only be based on popular representation and a democratic form of Government." If by this he means that Hindus and Muslims will have equal rights in Pakistan, he should say so definitely in the interests of Pakistan itself, as it will remove at least one objection against that scheme.

Another question Mr Jinnah should answer definitely is whether in a treaty of Pakistan he will agree to the principle of joint control of subjects of common interest to Hindustan and Pakistan like Defence, Foreign Relations, Commerce, etc., as suggested by Gandhiji. If Mr. Jinnah thinks that Pakistan should have, now or at any time later, the option to accept or reject such a treaty, he should say so now. It will not do to argue that such questions can be settled after the principle of Pakistan is accepted. Some can more legitimately retort that the principle of Pakistan itself cannot be accepted—because it cannot be understood—till the principle of joint control is accepted by all.

A welcome feature of Mr. Jinnah's Ahmedabad speech is that it shows how thoroughly disillusioned he is about Britain's attitude towards the Hindu-Muslim problem. With unusual bluntness he says that the British want to "play the role of arbitrator and mete out the king of justice which the monkey dispensed to the two cats". It is also gratifying to hear Mr. Jinnah say that he cannot get Pakistan "unless the British Government here is eliminated." But, apart from words, what is he doing to eliminate foreign domination or even to help those like the Congress who are struggling against it? If he cannot do anything better, he should at least demand the release of Congress leaders, now that Gandhiji has decided not to start civil disobedience, which Mr. Jinnah baselessly regarded as being aimed at Muslims. This decision by Gandhiji and his strenuous efforts to solve the communal problem offer a great opportunity to Mr. Jinnah. Whether ultimately Congress and League will again arrive at a settlement, as they did thirty years ago, will depend upon both the bodies. But it is now generally acknowledged by all that of the important parties in India Congress is the one that has gone the farthest in meeting the demands of the Muslims. It behoves the League, therefore, to make common cause with Congress as far as possible and make a good beginning first by demanding the release of Congress leaders still in jail and then resuming negotiations for a settlement with them and Gandhiji.

National Bureau Of Economic Research

Inaugurating the Economic Conference at Delhi the other day, Sir Ardeshir Lalal announced the decision of the Government of India to establish in this country a National Institute of Economic Research. It will be, one may assume, a kind of an adjunct to the Planning and Development Department of the Government of India. Sir Ardeshir, deeply impressed with the innumerable *lacunae* in regard to factual information relating to economic conditions and factors in this country, has been driven to make this suggestion as a means to collect, compile and present the relevant data in a co-ordinated form. No one who approaches the task of scientific planning for this country,—as the National Planning Committee did five years ago, and as the present Department for Planning and Development under Sir Ardeshir now proposes to do,—can help feeling this immense lack in the country's equipment or preliminaries needed for effective, all-round planning for the future. In the days, however, that the National Planning Committee had shouldered the task, the Government of India showed anything but sympathy towards the request of that body to compile or supply indispensable information needed to prepare the blue-print of a National Plan. Short of requiring the Planning Committee to include its Economic Adviser on that body, as a sort of a watchdog for it, if not any thing else, Government in those days could not see its way to closer co-operation in such endeavours. The war, however, has revealed beyond the possibility of mistake the absolute necessity of having uptodate and authoritative data in matters economic, if a proper co-ordination of the available resources of this country is to be made, and adjusted to the strain imposed upon it to meet the demands of a world war. Sir Ardeshir is, therefore, bound to meet with full official support,—expense being no consideration,—in making such proposals, even though the immediate effect of such an institution would be to find a few more high-pay and low-work jobs for amenable Indians, or imported non-Indians who cannot be accommodated elsewhere in the steel frame of British bureaucracy in India.

Notwithstanding this aspect, however, we would welcome this proposal, if the projected institute is to be truly national, effectively economic and for honest, impartial, constructive research. Press reports, however, of the Hon. Member's suggestion do not indicate how the institute will remain truly national in the midst of a somewhat uncongenial, if not anti-national atmosphere. Even if the presiding genius of the new temple is an Indian, the spirit behind will inevitably be that of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, whose productions hitherto have not evinced any very deep-rooted and genuine sympathy with, or understanding of, India's needs and the ways and means of meeting them. If the spirit behind the show is not to vitiate or pervert from the start the function of the projected National Institute of Economic Research, Sir Ardeshir will have to be very careful in laying down its constitution and defining its activities. There is a good working model for him in this regard in the Indian Institute of Science, which has maintained a fairly independent outlook, and yet has remained closely connected with the official world. But the task of the Institute of Science is in a different field, and relatively much easier than that of the projected institute. For, economic facts need an interpretation, which scientific discoveries can easily dispense with. In view of the fact that the economic interests of the Indian people are at variance with those of Britain at many points, for a proper interpretation of economic facts, and co-relation of material compiled in such an Institute an indispensable condition precedent is an innate sympathy with India's economic ambitions, and a real understanding of our needs and possibilities, which the high-priced experts of the Government of India imported from abroad can never command. Even Indians working in the existing alien bureaucratic atmosphere can seldom avoid being infested by contacts with such spurious "sympathisers." Steeped in the official atmosphere of his post, we cannot say if Sir Ardeshir will quite relish this suggestion; but it may not at all be a bad thing for the country and her future, if the projected Institute is placed under the charge of such a body as the Inter-University Board. It is not even a good talk shop today; why not make of it an excellent national workshop? Above all is the need for the vision of a New India, young in her new endeavours, strong in material equipment, and determined in her onward stride, no matter what obstacles or impediments lie in her way or who is made to cast such obstructions.

Frankly Speaking

Koiso To Quit?

It is not surprising to learn that, according to the Japanese News Agency, a move is afoot to secure a change of Government in Japan. General Tojo had to go after some two years when the tide turned against Japan and, despite typical propagandist bravado, he succeeded neither in checking it nor in concealing the true state of affairs. Tojo went when the Americans came to Saipan. His successor, General Koiso, started with the promise of saving the situation. But neither summons to greater efforts nor encouragements through mythical "victories" have availed him. He adopted the Tojo technique with the same results. Every "victory" was followed by further American blows, including Super-Fortress raids on Japan herself and brought the enemy nearer instead of pushing him back. He is now in Luzon. The gravity of the crisis which Luzon represents both immediately and eventually is so obvious that even Jap propaganda can do nothing to minimise it to any considerable degree.

A Warning

Koiso has failed. What more natural than that he should be sought to be pushed out? Changes in political and military leadership, however, cannot rescue Japan from the doom that is inexorably closing in on her and her people, a doom which her imperialists and militarists have themselves invited with such cynicism. No individual can work miracles in direct defiance of actual inescapable circumstances. These circumstances are that Japan is facing an overwhelmingly strong combination, that her naval and air power are both broken and that she has not nearly enough resources to escape economic squeeze or challenge effectively the Allied advance. Jap newspaper criticisms of the Koiso regime and the Tokyo report that "a newly developed faction are clamouring for bold and unprecedented political renovation" cannot now help much. They are just an expression of desperation, but it is the desperation of a people determined to fight on. The agitation against Koiso is a gratifying compliment to the Allies but it is also a warning to them to expect more fierce resistance in the future.

The Moyne Murder

The accused in Moyne murder trial have not denied the charge against them. In fact, they have unhesitatingly declared that they killed Lord Moyne as a protest against British policy towards the Jews and the White Paper. Reuters have not reported it, but the B.B.C. has further announced that the judges and one of the defence Counsel have received letters threatening death if they do not act as they should. The Jewish terrorist movement in Palestine is quite strong and deep-rooted, too. This is not surprising. Britain and other western democracies held out hopes to the Jews which encouraged them to believe that Palestine would be duly handed over to them. The so-called democracies deliberately ignored the Arabs; the Jews, partly under Zionist inspiration and partly under the stress of European tyranny over them, accepted this attitude only, too readily. The British have not done any justice to the Arabs, but they have been unable completely to disregard their existence. The extremists among the Jews have felt disillusioned and that disillusionment, coupled with the knowledge of atrocities perpetrated on Jews by, let us repeat, European Christian nations, has made them desperate.

Delegation To Greece

The British Government, says a London message, has virtually decided to send a Trade Union Mission to Greece under the leadership of Mr Ernest Bevin. And there is also reported to be a likelihood of the visit of a British all-party delegation to that country to investigate the situation on the spot. All this is a move in the right direction. But it is interesting to note that Mr. Churchill has decided against sending a Labour Mission as was requested by a Labour deputation to the Premier. The distinction between a Labour Mission and a Trade Union Mission is that the latter will be composed of men less political and will be led by a War Cabinet Member who recently defended the British Government's policy regarding Greece. The idea may be to secure a report prejudicial to the Left or at least something in favour of the British policy and General Plastiras. If this is so, Mr. Churchill is mistaken. The real situation in Greece cannot be suppressed from the world.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It doesn't require a detective to find fault.

★ ★ ★

Jealousy is a tree that bears the most bitter of all fruits.

★ ★ ★

Nothing is more detestable than the prejudices of other people.

★ ★ ★

A man may be able to argue with a woman, but it never does any good.

★ ★ ★

Only a strong-minded woman can preserve fruit and her temper simultaneously.

★ ★ ★

It's sometimes as difficult to be right as it is to prove the other fellow wrong.

Zetland Blames Gandhiji And Jinnah

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Lord Zetland, speaking at the Malton Pioneer Club on "India" last night (Monday), said that Great Britain with all her faults had done marvellous work and was reaping her reward by the loyalty of the Indian Army in the present war. There was the terrible risk of the whole of a vast and glittering edifice cracking and smashing in small pieces. Two men were standing in the way of unity—Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, both of whom had a tremendous following. As long as those two men controlled two main forces, he did not think there was much chance of an agreement.—Reuter.

Gandhiji On Khadi & Village Work

Renovating Entire Economic Life Of Village, Main Objective

(BY SHRIKRISHNADAS JAJU, SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION)

At the meeting of the trustees of the A.I.S.A. held recently, Gandhiji placed his ideas about Khadi and village work before the members. I discussed the subject with him afterwards in order to ascertain how those ideas could be put into practice. The substance of these talks is given below:—

The time has come for us to take stock as to how far our expectations of Khadi have been realized and to decide our policy for the future. From the very beginning Khadi was conceived as a means of relieving poverty and helping the development of qualities necessary for the attainment of Swaraj as well. The A.I.S.A. has succeeded in giving economic relief to the poor, but to a very limited extent. It does not seem likley that we can make much progress in this direction at present. There are many difficulties in the way of increasing the production of Khadi all of a sudden. There is the competition of the mills to face. We have not got unlimited capital. Even if we had, the increase of production would still be restricted. We have found that in spite of our best efforts we cannot increase production more than 25 per cent per year. A sudden increase of production would involve taking in a large number of workers, irrespective of whether they have the requisite virtues of a Khadi worker or not. They may help us in the business side of Khadi, but they will not be able to do justice to the ideals for which Khadi stands. Charkha as the symbol of non-violence can make good its claim only by Khadi workers demonstrating non-violence in their lives. If we approach Khadi work merely from a business point of view we shall defeat the ideal for which Khadi stands and in the end hinder the attainment of our goal.

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Again very little work has been done for self-sufficiency Khadi, i.e., spinning for one's own clothing. The Sangh has asked its workers to spin 7 1/2 hanks of yarn per month. Many of them have not done it. The number of those who spin for their own clothing is also small. Those who spin for wages are partly paid in Khadi. This can hardly be included in self-sufficiency work because they do not wear Khadi of their own free will. They certainly do not understand the value of self-sufficiency in clothing. One of the chief reasons for the poor progress that has been made in self-sufficiency Khadi is that in terms of money the saving is so little that even the poor and unemployed are not attracted by it.

If these premises are correct we must come to the conclusion that under the present circumstances we cannot hope to achieve any marked increase in the production of Khadi even for the purpose of giving economic relief to the poor and the unemployed or making people self-sufficient in the matter of their clothing. In the beginning we had hoped that our activities would be able to provide economic relief to the poor to a large extent, and enable the people to largely meet their clothing requirement. Khadi has established its position as a subsidiary occupation 'par excellence' for the peasant and as a means of giving economic relief to the poor and the unemployed and it will continue to hold that position. But we must realise its limitations. No startling results can be achieved in this direction under the present circumstances.

We must also realise that if Khadi fails as a means of introducing self-sufficiency in clothing and developing the necessary qualities for the winning of Swaraj, if Khadi cannot make good its claim as the symbol of non-violence, the hope of winning Swaraj through non-violence, too, must go and the establishment of a non-violent society become a distant dream.

★ ★ ★

Up till now we have been producing Khadi for sale in distant places. If we want Khadi to evolve along the right lines this must be eschewed as undesirable. In other words the goal of spinning and production of Khadi in future should be self-sufficiency in clothing. The motive behind it should not be that of economic advantage but of educating people in the habits of self-sufficiency, self-reliance and mutual aid as the outward expression of non-violence and truth in everyday life.

★ ★ ★

Up till now we have not laid as much emphasis on other village industries as on Khadi. Perhaps we had not realised the limitations of Khadi. We believed that we could achieve our goal through Khadi alone. In future we must give due importance to other village industries, too. We have neglected the question of cattle and deliberately left out agriculture. Nor have we taken sufficient pains to give people education in the principles of hygiene, sanitation and dietetics etc. It seems this was a mistake on our part. We must take up village life as a whole and work for its all round improvement. Khadi work and self-sufficiency work in clothing should be taken up as an essential part of all-round village uplift work. The general improvement in village conditions will be reflected in the economic condition of the villagers, too. Monetary income from spinning may not be much and the saving in money from self-sufficiency in clothing may be negligible but the indirect gains to the villagers will be many. They will learn habits of industry and self-reliance. As a result of education in the principles of sanitation, hygiene and dietetics, their health will improve. They will learn the lesson of mutual co-operation. Their cattle and agriculture will likewise improve and village industries like oil extraction, paddy husking, pottery etc. will be revived, so that in the end the entire economic life of the village will be renovated. In future our objective should be all round village service in terms of village life in its entirety.

★ ★ ★

To carry on this work we shall have to train a new type of worker. Besides the mother tongue he must know the language of the province where he goes to work and have a fair knowledge of the "lingua franca", Hindustani. He should have some knowledge of the economic, social and political condition of the country to enable him to know where India stands to-day and the goal which has to be reached. He must have a detailed knowledge of the conditions of the locality where he settles down to work. He should have a knowledge of Khadi equivalent to the first standard of Khadi Vidyalaya. He should know enough carpentry to repair the spinning wheel and have some knowledge of other village crafts such as oil extraction, paper-making, hand-grinding, rice husking, agriculture and care of cattle. He should also know the rudiments of village sanitation, hygiene and dietetics sewing and tailoring, too. Above all he must be a man of character. However clever a man may be, if he is not virtuous, he is no good for our work.

The idea is that such an all-round village worker will settle down in a village. He will carry on as many village activities as he can. He will not confine himself to Khadi work but tackle the problem of village life as a whole. Such a worker must not be weighed down with many family obligations. The Sangh will give him a maintenance allowance, determined by the number of dependents he has to support. In view of the present high prices the scale of remuneration should be from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 according to the number of his family members. He will be expected to become completely self-supporting in five years. For instance he can go on reducing his allowance by 20 per cent every year so as to be able to do away with financial support altogether at the end of that period. The Sangh will not give him any capital to start industries in the village. He must provide himself with all the necessary means for his work. For this he will draw upon local contributions, his own labour and any savings that may accrue from the industries that he may set up or organise.

The number of centres for this kind of activity that can be started will depend upon the number of suitable workers available. The temptation to take too big a bite should be avoided. The work will suffer by employing workers who do not come up to the mark.

★ ★ ★

In view of the plan of work stated above the Sangh should stop issuing certificates to private individuals who produce Khadi for business and personal gain. In regard to the personal business in Khadi it is essential to keep in mind the following three important points:

(1) The purity of Khadi, i.e., there should not be any admixture of mill yarn.

(2) The artisans, i.e., the workmen must get a living wage.

(3) There should be no profiteering.

It is almost impossible to get the Khadi work outlined above, done on a wide scale through private certified agencies. It will be necessary to change the nature and scope of work of the existing production and sale centres of the Charkha Sangh also.

There should be no production for sale or sale for cash. The sale of Khadi in production centres or in Bhandars near about these centres or in the cities should be partly in exchange of hand spun yarn and partly against cash. The sale of Khadi or other products of the village industries should be restricted to the area near about the production centre or at the most to the district in which that centre is situated. In the village welfare centre the production of Khadi should mostly be on self-sufficiency lines. If anybody spins more than his need he can sell it for cash or exchange it for other village products.

This does not mean that the whole of this plan can be put into operation at once. But whatever step we now take should be such as will help us forward in the direction of our new policy and is capable of leading us earliest to our objective.

Providing Khadi in exchange for yarn will be most helpful in propagating self-sufficiency in clothing in the villages. Any one who has got cotton in his home can convert it into slivers after Tunai and spin the same and get Khadi in exchange without spending a pie in cash. To cover the weaving charges he will of course have to spin a little extra yarn. But he will not feel it difficult as he will not have to spend money.

The work should be decentralised in villages. The worker there will act as a trustee or will organise his work either through charitable societies of service minded and earnest individuals in the locality or through co-operative societies of the local artisans. All production of consumer goods, should be, not for export to distant places but for use, so far as possible, in the village and the neighbouring area. The decentralisation should begin from the village, may spread from the village outwards but never beyond the district.

If we have to sell Khadi for yarn we must also make arrangements for the yarn being woven. The Charka Sangh will have to go on doing this work for some time. We shall have to make use of the existing local weavers as well as to train up new weavers.

There should be a Joint Board of the office-bearers or the representatives of the Charkha Sangh, the A.I.V.I.A., the Talimi Sangh, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Go Seva Sangh. This Committee will not operate in the villages directly, but it will meet from time to time in order to formulate and issue instructions to help village work in all directions and to co-ordinate and integrate the activities of the different Sanghs so that they might supplement one another.

(To Be Continued)

F. R. S. FOR INDIAN SCIENTIST

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Royal Society conferring F.R.S. on Prof. S. K. Mitra, one of the scientists who recently visited Britain at present in the United States.

Prof. Mitra is expected to take charge of the proposed scientific centre in London.

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar is expected to visit Britain either in February or March.

It is rumoured that he and the Maharaja of Mysore will be members of the War Cabinet.

14TH ARMY ADVANCES

Allies Strike At Jap Positions In Arakan

ALFSEA, Jan. 16

To-day's SEAC 'communique' states:

LAND: Northern combat area command: Troops of the three Zero Chinese Division yesterday crossed the Shweli river and captured Namkham. There was only light resistance.

Other Chinese troops captured the village of Mwanhawm after severe fighting.

FOURTEENTH ARMY: Continuing their advance from Shwebo our troops have now reached a point approximately 29 miles south of the town.

FIFTEENTH INDIAN CORPS: On the Myebon Peninsula, British and Indian troops are within a thousand yards of the village of Kantha.

In the Kaladan valley, there was patrol activity

AIR: Eastern Air Command: Allied aircraft struck at enemy positions in Arakan yesterday.

Attacks on communications were maintained: Heavy bombers damaged the bridge at Rajburi, west of Bangkok on the road to Singapore, and medium bombers hit two bridges at Toungoo.

Buildings were levelled by direct hits and many fires started in a low level attack by medium bombers on a storage area in the northern combat zone.

U.S.A.A.F. fighters shot down three enemy fighters over Meiktila.—A.P.

JAP INDUSTRIALIST DEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 16: Tokushichi Nomura, the millionaire Japanese industrialist, died aged 67 after a long illness, said a Tokyo radio broadcast picked up here to-day.—Reuter.

Swagotra Marriage

Before Dr. Deshmukh resumes his speech in the Central Assembly on Swagotra Marriage the following may be of interest to the public.

Gotra refers to fellowship in spiritual community. It has been wrongly, perhaps inevitably,—confused with blood relationship. A Mahadeva Sastri in his 'Social reforms on shastric lines' observes, "We may assume that the original intention of the rule insisting on a man marrying a woman of different Gotra was to secure a harmonious combination of two distinct lines of spiritual heredity and thus to enrich the joint life of the couple with greater variety in spiritual wealth."

Supposing Gotra meant actual blood relationship, how to account for the following?:—

(i) Kshatriyas used to adopt the Gotra of their guru.

(ii) A person is said to change his Gotra on adoption.

(iii) A woman belongs to the husband's Gotra immediately after marriage; but until then she belongs to her father's.

Can there be such metamorphosis in blood relationship?

It is, however, hard to believe with Dr. Deshmukh that 'from the eugenic standpoint, there was nothing to prove that in-breeding marriages of blood relatives were harmful.' Scientific opinion, on the other hand, is against such consanguinous marriages. Dr. P. C. Biswas of the Dept. of Anthropology, Calcutta University, cites biologists like Paul Popenoe and Eugen Fischer and says: "If closely related persons like brothers and sisters or first cousins marry, a harmful inherited trait may be reinforced and then appear in the offspring overcoming the counteracting influences." Our religious law-givers like Manu, Vyasa and Shatatapa strongly condemn such marriages. Manu prohibits man from marrying the daughter of his father's sister or mother's sister or of the mother's brother, because they are all relatives. Whoever marries them sinks low (xi 172-73).

K. S. SRINIVASAN.

Calcutta.

Homoeopathy In Baroda State

Recently Baroda has recognised the Ayurvedic, Yunani and Homoeopathic systems and the Baroda Medical Council is composed of representatives of all four systems. The Government has nominated Dr. G. B. Patel, a prominent Homoeopath, on the Council. Homoeopathy is likely to find more and more adherents in the State. A Baroda State Homoeopathic Association has been established with its head office at Navsari. A project for attaching an intermediate Homoeopathic college with the Homoeopathic Cancer and General Hospital at Navsari is afoot and will begin to supply qualified homoeopathic doctors in the near future. A grant in aid by the State is expected.

In post-war planning reorganisation of medical aid will be an important item of nation-building and no progressive State can afford to lag behind in that regard. The Government of Baroda deserves congratulations for encouraging homoeopathy and it is hoped that state homoeopathic hospitals and dispensaries will be opened shortly.

Y. S. SHAH.
Secretary, Baroda Homoeopathic Association.

Pakistan

Stalin, in one of his speeches 20 years ago, predicted that those who talked of unity of India would find some years later, the many peoples inhabiting India awakening to their separate national consciousness and consequent rise of many nations in the country. Pakistan but partially fulfils that prediction, though in a crude form.

We must take a lesson from history. Russia under the Tsars was a United Russia, but it was so under the tyrannical rule, and was not a country of contented peoples. The 1917 Revolution granted the peoples' right to self-determination and separate national existence, and the free peoples joined in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. That history has to be repeated in India under circumstances peculiar to this country. India is united under Imperialist aegis. When they are to be free from foreign domination, they do not want any sort of oppression to hinder their free national and cultural development. To assure this, right of self-determination and separate national existence of all the nationalities must be recognised. And we can rest assured that peoples, once their fears of national oppression and exploitation are thus allayed, will join in a free union of Indian peoples. That is the peoples' way to United India.

P. K. BHADKAMKAR.

Thana.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

It is worth noting that, whereas Nahas Pasha did everything in his power to help the cause of the Allies at a critical time, one of the first acts of the new Prime Minister was to release Ali Maher Pasha, who had been imprisoned by the Wafdists for having worked consistently against Britain and for the Axis. Events in Egypt—which still remains a vital strategic centre—will need careful watching in the months that follow.

—The "Times of India".

* * *

A news agency learns that His Excellency the Viceroy does not propose to address the Budget session of the Central Assembly.

We welcome the acceptance of the principle of boycott in high quarters.

* * *

In a message to a Hyderabad public meeting Mr. M. A. Jinnah assures the audience that Pakistan will be achieved "sooner than many people expect."

After the Qaid-e-Azam's sensational —sorry, we mean nearly sensational broadside at "God's Own Englishmen," a robust note of optimism had become necessary.

* * *

Addressing a Madras audience, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan insisted that "the heart of a Muslim beats faster for the freedom of this country than the heart of anybody else."

Is the Nawabzada Sahib suffering from a bad attack of palpitation, we wonder?

* * *

The illness, however, need not be taken to explain why the Nawabzada and his "Committee of Action" are visiting peaceful Madras instead of disturbed Sind.

This kind of tour in the opposite direction is a normal strategic procedure.

* * *

A Chinese Air Force journal reveals that the offensive power of the Jap air force in China has steadily deteriorated.

We can well believe it. But the journal has made a tactical mistake. When the Burma Road had been fully and safely opened and when supplies by it had become a matter of routine, then and only then should this revelation have been made.

* * *

What? The Japs? Oh, they already know all about their weakening strength.

* * *

A move is reported to be afoot in Japan to force the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet.

It's really time, too. The great Jap victory on Luzon must be adequately celebrated by General Koiso joining General Tojo in honourable retirement.

As to Koiso's successor, some Koino is the general tip.

* * *

MORE LEISURE FOR C. P PROFESSORS
16 Periods A Week
—Headlines.

Lucky people. Some of us profess, profess and profess without any respite.

* * *

"Er—I—er want a nice present for my wife."

"Well, now, sir, would you be interested in something very sweet and next in silk stockings?"

"Um—yes—but let's get on with the wife's present first."

TRUCE AND NOT PEACE IN GREECE

ATHENS, Jan. 16.—A senior British officer stressed yesterday that the present arrangement must continue to be regarded as truce and not as peace. All prisoners taken by the British or Greek forces in Athens fighting have now been handed over to the British. A commission is being appointed to set free immediately all civilians who were involved, but against whom no real ground exists for the charge that they had borne arms against the British authorities. Reuter.

INDIAN CASUALTIES IN WAR

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Indian casualties from the outbreak of the war to November 30 1944, total 152,597 This was announced by Mr. Churchill in a written reply to a question in the Commons to-day asking for casualties to all ranks of British Commonwealth and Empire forces.

Indian casualties consist: Killed, including died of wounds or injuries, 17,415; Missing 13,935; Wounded: 45,224; Prisoners including service interners: 76,023; (This figure includes 22,983 officers and other ranks missing but presumed prisoners).

Grand total of Empire casualties is 1,043,554.

United Kingdom casualties, including men from overseas, particularly from New Foundland and Southern Rhodesia, total 635,107. These are made up of: Killed, including died of wounds or injuries, 199,497; Missing 39,383; Wounded 235,207; Prisoners of war, including service interners, 161,020.

COLONIES: Killed 4,493; Missing 14,015; Wounded 3,686; Prisoners 7,752; Total 28,946.

Totals of British Empire Casualties: Killed, including died of wounds or injuries, 282,162; Missing 80,580; Wounded 386,374; Prisoners 294,438; Grand Total 1,043,554.—Reuter.

Publicity Advisory Board Meeting

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. S. S. Bozman, Secretary, Information Department, Government of India, Mr. P. N. Thapar, Joint Secretary and Sir Ushanath Sen, Chief Press Adviser, have arrived in Bombay in connection with a meeting of the Publicity Advisory Board tomorrow.

Mr. Bozman will preside over the meeting in the absence of Sir Sultan Ahmed.—A.P.

Sharma Not Attending

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

Mr. M. S. M. Sharma, Editor of the "Daily Gazette" was operated upon for fistula in a local nursing home yesterday Mr. Sharma is not attending the Publicity Board Conference to be held in Bombay.—United Press.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE SCHLOSSBERG

Soviet Make Deep Breaches In Nazi Lines Between East Prussia And Warsaw

BERLIN, January 16:—Today's German Communiqe announced loss to the Red Army of Schlossberg, (Pillkallen), 13 miles inside East Prussia. It added that the Russians had made "rather deep breaches in the German lines between Warsaw and East Prussia."

NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE

The German news agency Von Hammer, said today "At opened a new offensive in the Carpathians in the area east of Jaslo".

Reuter adds this is the Ninth Red Army offensive reported by the Germans. The maps show Jaslo as between Koniev's great Cracow bulge and the Dukla Pass into Czechoslovakia.

MOSCOW, Jan. 15.

Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day on Monday night announced that the Russians captured Kielce.

Reds Striking Towards Silesia

A great battle is developing on the approaches to Cracow as Marshal Ivan Koniev's tanks, infantry and cavalry strike off the 50-miles front towards Silesia, Hitler's "Black Country."

The Soviet Commander has the choice of three big objectives: Firstly, to storm Kielce, now captured, and gain a foothold on the cluster of main roads and railways forking across the last 60 and odd miles to Germany. This is the swiftest route to the rich coal iron and arms producing region of Silesia.

Secondly, Cracow the most vaunted German base before the Reich frontiers. If Marshal Koniev mounts an all-out assault on this city he will swing a blow at the most sensitive point of the whole German front in Southern Poland and give an indirect support to the Soviet push towards Bratislava across the Danube plain in Czechoslovakia to the south.

Thirdly, German defences around Czestochowa behind river Warthe and some 50 miles to the west of Russian vanguard. These form with Cracow the last major German bastions before Germany itself.

military commentator, Col. Ernst dawn yesterday the Russians north-western foothills of the

Big attack north and south of Warsaw are reported by Germany. Moscow is still silent. In the drive from Lucenec 12 more places have been reported taken. In the Budapest area 150 more blocks have captured.

NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE

MOSCOW, Jan. 16: A new offensive in White Russia is announced in an 'Order of the Day' by Marshal Stalin. The 'Order' which is addressed to Marshal Zhukov and his Chief of Staff, Col.-General Malinin, Says, "On January 14 troops of the First White Russian front assumed the offensive on two fronts on the western bank of the Vistula south of Warsaw with massive support of artillery. They broke through the enemy's powerful deeply staggered defences. In three days of the offensive troops of the front advancing on both the salients linked up and advanced up to 60 kilometres extending the breach over a front of 120 kilometres.

ATAL ON KIDWAI'S AILMENT

Taking 'Grave View' He Pleads For Ex-Minister's Release

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16

Dr. M. Atal, leader of the Medical Mission to China who was released from jail during the last week-end, in a press interview said:

"The health of some of the detenus is such that proper medical treatment cannot be carried out in jail. They ought to be removed to medical hospital for pathological and bacteriological examinations."

"Dr Atal felt that if such cases were neglected their condition might become worse.

Referring to the health of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, ex-Minister, U. P., Dr. Atal said that he had occasion to see Mr. Kidwai in the Lucknow Central Jail. "I take a grave view", added Dr. Atal, "of Rafi Sahib's heart trouble and emphatically express the view that either he should be released or kept in the Lucknow Medical College so that proper treatment of his ailment may be carried out. Mr. Kidwai's condition needs constant observation by a competent physician."

Dr Atal expressed doubts whether medical aid, which could be available to a man of Mr. Kidwai's status outside jail, could easily be made available in prison.

Dr. Atal said that he was intending to write to Government on these matters.—A.P.

SCHEDULED CASTES, SEPARATE FROM HINDUS?

Sapru Committee & A. I. S. C. Federation Secretary's Claim

BOMBAY, Jan. 16

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, General Secretary, A.I.S.C Federation says in the course of a statement to the press that from the letters exchanged between Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Gandhi it seems that the latter still considered the question of the Scheduled Classes as more of social and religious than of political importance. Reminding him of the special circumstances under which the Poona Pact was signed, Mr. Rajabhoj says that Mr. Gandhi owed it to the Scheduled castes' people to respect their wishes by agreeing to their demands voiced through the A.I.S.C Federation. Drawing pointed attention to Dr. Ambedkar's warning (in his letter): "The Hindu-Muslim settlement will not suffice, an all-round settlement between Hindus and other minorities, I am sure, will become necessary." Mr. Rajabhoj observes that any attempt towards the communal settlement will fail if it is ignored.

Regretting Mr. Gandhi's emphasis on the social and religious aspect of the question, Mr. Rajabhoj points out that it is only through political power that the Scheduled Castes people hope to do away with their ills and win their lost rights of citizenship.

Drawing Mr. Gandhi's attention to the declaration of the A.I.S.C. Federation that they formed a distinct community entirely separate from the Hindus, Mr. Rajabhoj adds that Mr. Gandhi should keep in mind this changed character of the Scheduled Class question and that whatever disabilities they had will be considered by them as non-socio religious and would be sought to be removed only through political means.—A.P.

SAPRU WELCOMES PARLIAMENTARY MISSION

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

I understand Sir T. B. Sapru has cabled his friends in London welcoming the proposed All-Party Parliamentary Delegation to India.

Although the News Magazine "Cavalcade's" current issue says the delegation will be composed of Lady Megan Lloyd George, Creech Jones and Sir Richard Glyn.

I am told that since the Empire Parliamentary Association will be sponsoring the delegation the task of nominating Conservative, Liberal and Labour members of the delegation will be entrusted to Messrs. Amery, Percy Harris and Arthur Greenwood. Names that are tentatively being canvassed include Lord Ammon, Brigadier Harvey, Watts, Sir Richard Plyn, Creech Jones, Jim Griffiths, Jack Lawson, Graham White, Lady Megan Lloyd George. It is further suggested that Sir Drummon Shiels, ex-Under-Secretary of State for India should be invited to accompany the delegation in ex-officio capacity as Deputy-Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

BAREILLY, Jan. 16: A copy of the questionnaire of the non-Party Conciliation Committee has been sent to Dr. Dharam Prakash, the co-founder of the All-India Depressed Classes League.

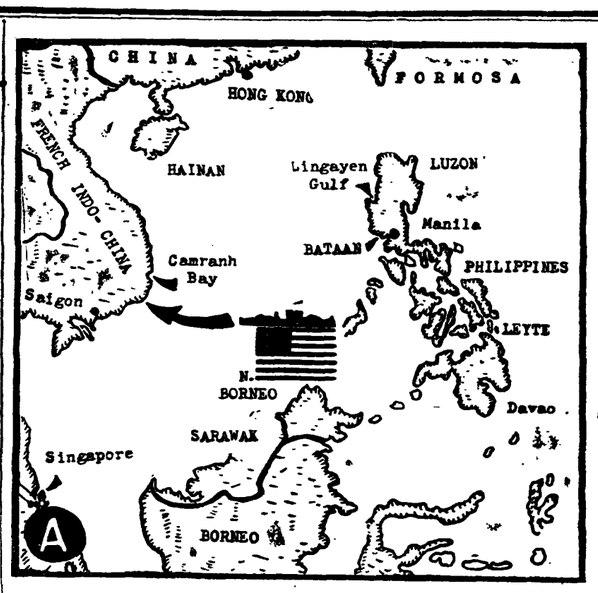
Dr. Dharam Prakash states that the Conciliation Committee has completely ignored the existence of the A.-I. Depressed Classes League which he claims to be the only representative body of the Depressed Classes. He urges that a representative of the Harijans, who could fittingly do justice to the cause of the Depressed Classes, be included in the Committee".—A. P.

RAJBHOJ'S PROTEST

BOMBAY, Jan 15: In the course of a statement Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, says:—

"The two persons from the Scheduled Classes who have joined the Sapru Committee belong to the Congress fold. The A.-I.S.C. Federation is the only body that can speak in the name of the Scheduled Castes. As such the two gentlemen from Bengal and Madras can have no representative character so far as the interests of the Scheduled Classes are concerned.

"The inclusion of the above persons lends support to the suspicion in some quarters that the whole show of the Sapru Committee gets inspiration from Wardha and is an indirect attempt to foist Congress politics on the non-Hindu communities in India".—United Press.



Admiral Nimitz announced on Jan. 12 that Allied carrier aircraft had sunk 25 Japanese ships and heavily damaged 13 more in attacks on four convoys between Saigon and Camranh Bay, Indo-China. B-29s. based in India have attacked Japanese installations at Singapore (A).—USOWI map, Jan. 13, 1945.

STATE'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

(Continued from Page 1)

ing inequalities of wealth and property. The process of decentralization, especially in the sphere of industry, is to be promoted by the development of cottage and small scale industries, by encouraging widespread distribution of shares in joint stock companies, by regional distribution of industries and through the development of co-operative enterprises.

The memorandum lays down that a policy for securing an equitable distribution of income should have two objectives: to assure to every person a minimum income essential for a reasonable standard of living and to prevent gross inequalities in the incomes of different classes and individuals. To realize the first objective, the authors propose two sets of measures, one to increase the general level of income and the other to reduce the cost of living while direct taxation is to be the principal weapon for preventing wide differences in income.

FULL EMPLOYMENT

Provision of full employment, increase in efficiency, improvement in urban and rural wages, security of agricultural prices and development of multipurpose co-operative societies, and reform of the land system are the chief plants in the programme which, in the aggregate, are expected to raise the general level of income in this country.

The authors, however, lay special emphasis on the provision of full employment for the entire population of working age and consider that nothing should be allowed to hinder its achievement.

To facilitate full employment it is necessary, in the conditions obtaining in India, to provide the maximum possible employment in industry. This is to be done by employing a larger number of workers per unit of capital than is usually done in industrial countries and by the fullest possible development of small scale and cottage industries.

The authors recognize that one of the crucial questions which a policy of full employment will have to tackle is that of providing suitable work to the agriculturist during short periods of unemployment which occur intermittently every year. To this end the authors suggest three methods which should all be tried: (1) introduction of mixed farming, (11) cultivation of more than one crop in the year with the help of better irrigation and more fertilizers and (111) provision of subsidiary industries like weaving, soap, paper, etc.

After a brief but dispassionate examination of the prevailing systems of land tenure in India, the authors are led to the conclusion that the Zamindari system is not likely to be conducive to the tremendous development in agriculture which they envisage. A system of land tenure which assures the cultivator of the ownership of the holding he cultivates and which brings him into direct contact with the State is necessary if agriculture is to develop along right lines. They also suggest that adequate measures should be taken to prevent the transfer of land from cultivators to non-cultivators.

LAND REVENUE REFORM

The memorandum further points out that the system of land revenue should be reformed by lowering its incidence, by making it uniform over the different regions and by applying to it the principles of income-tax.

SOCIAL SERVICES

With a view to reducing the cost of living, especially to the poorer strata of society, it is suggested that social services like primary, middle school and adult education and medical treatment both in rural dispensaries and in hospitals, should be provided free of charge. It is also suggested that essential utility services like electricity, gas, transport, etc., should be subsidized in order to make their cost to the consumer as low as possible and to bring them within the means of the bulk of the population.

A comprehensive scheme of social security, the authors declare, is one of the natural objectives of economic planning. They suggest, however, that a complete scheme of security cannot be introduced in India until (I) a policy of full employment has had time to work itself out and some approximation is made to a position of stable employment for the greater part of the population, i.e., until the risks insurable are reduced to manageable proportions, and until (II) the average individual income has risen sufficiently to meet the contribution necessary under a scheme of insurance. Nevertheless, it is suggested that a beginning in the direction of social insurance should be made immediately for workers in organized industries by introducing sickness insurance and holidays with pay.

STEEPLY GRADUATED INCOME-TAX

The authors explicitly recognize that the most important method of preventing gross inequalities in income is a steeply graduated income tax to keep personal incomes within limits. Taxation of unearned incomes at a rate higher than that applicable to earned incomes, taxation of agricultural incomes and imposition of death duties for correcting the existing inequalities of wealth and property are the other measures which they consider essential for the fulfilment of the plan. With regard to the use of these measures of taxation they, however, utter a word of caution:

PLEA FOR NATIONAL GOVT.

"Taxation on the scale we have proposed will place a very heavy burden on the country and will be justified only if its utilization for the purposes for which it is intended is fully guaranteed by a National Government responsible to the people of the country."

In the section dealing with the role of the State in a planned economy, the authors admit that an enlargement of the preventive and positive functions of the State is essential to any large-scale economic planning. They however, refute the charge that planning necessarily involves a totalitarian form of Government. "If democracies can successfully plan and organize their resources for waging wars, it stands to reason that they can do so equally for fighting social evils such as poverty, disease and ignorance." They further declare that the object of planning will be served more effectively if the controls inherent in it are voluntarily accepted by the community and only enforced with its consent.

PLEA FOR STATE CONTROL

The principles on which the authors want to build up their economic organization are: (I) that there should be enough scope for individual initiative and enterprise, (II) that the interests of the community should be effectively safeguarded against the abuse of individual freedom; and (III) that the State should play a positive role in the direction and development of economic resources.

The signatories to the memorandum recognize that a widening of the economic functions of the State in the direction of (I) ownership, (II) control, and (III) management of economic enterprises has become necessary in the interests of the community generally. They, however, consider State control more important than ownership or management.

The authors then proceed to a discussion of the guiding considerations which should decide, in each case, the form which State intervention should take.

Generally, the authors declare, enterprises which are financed by the State and which must be controlled in the public interest but are not amenable to effective control except on the basis of State ownership, should be owned by the State. Enterprises owned wholly or partially by the State, public utilities, basic industries, monopolies, industries using or producing scarce natural resources and industries receiving State-aid, should normally be subject to control. Fixation of prices, limitation of dividends, prescription of conditions of work and wages for labour, nomination of Government directors, licencing and efficiency auditing are some of the forms which control would assume according to the specific requirements of each industry.

TEMPORARY CONTROLS

The authors declare that where an enterprise is owned by the State, there is a 'prima facie' case for its management by the State. But actually, all enterprises owned by the State need not be managed by it. They may as well be managed by 'ad hoc' public corporations or by private enterprise.

The authors make it clear that during the planning period, in addition to the controls embodied in the general proposition regarding ownership, control and management, the State will have to adopt a number of other controls of a temporary character. They would be more or less similar to those which are in force at present but they will be better coordinated and more systematically administered.—A.P.

The Government of Sind have declared a surplus of 10,000 tons of wheat for export to the deficit provinces. This is over and above 1,50,000 tons fixed for the deficit areas in the current year.

The sixth conference of the U. P. Students' Federation will be held at Lucknow on February 3 and 4. Mr. Arun Bose will preside.

NO NEGOTIATED PEACE, SAYS CHURCHILL

WAR WILL BE PROLONGED TILL NAZIS SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Mr. Churchill reiterated in the House of Commons today amid cheers that the war would continue until unconditional surrender had been achieved. He did not think this demand was prolonging the war.

Mr. Churchill was replying to Mr. Rhys Davies (Labour) who asked if, in view of the recent complications in international affairs, the British Government and the Allies had reconsidered their policy of unconditional surrender against the Axis Powers and their proposal to transfer from their homes by force millions of people in Central Europe in favour, as a beginning, of encouragement of a new and democratic regime in Germany in which the United Nations could have faith so as to bring the present conflict in Europe to a close on the basis of the Atlantic Charter.

Mr. Churchill replied: "No, Sir."

Mr. Rhys Davies asked: Does the Prime Minister not think these threats against the Axis Powers have a tendency to stiffen the people of Germany behind their leaders and prolong the war, and will he be good enough to reconsider his policy to see if he could not employ his unrivalled power to bring this misery in Europe to an end.

CAN'T BE DONE

Mr. Churchill: No, Sir, we do not take that view at all (cheers). The House would be overwhelmingly against us attempting to make peace by negotiations. Our Allies would be firmly opposed to such a course. It is quite impossible to discuss these things at question time. Opportunities may occur in the course of a debate of discussing them, but I am not of the opinion that the demand for unconditional surrender is prolonging the war. Anyhow, the war will be prolonged until unconditional surrender has been achieved. (Cheers).

Mr. Riley (Labour): Do you not appreciate that the slogan "unconditional surrender" has great political value for Hitler and his gang?

Mr. Churchill: I do not think that is so.

Mr. Rhys Davies asked Mr. Churchill in the Commons if, in view of the fact that President Roosevelt's recent statement had cast doubt on the genuineness of the Atlantic Charter, he would make a statement on the subject. Mr. Churchill replied: Far from doubt having been cast on the genuineness of the Atlantic Charter, I note that President Roosevelt is reported to have declared on December 22nd last that its objectives are just as valid today as they were in 1941. However, he then went on to indicate that all the objectives of the Charter were not likely to be achieved immediately. I am in agreement with this statement.

Mr. Rhys Davies asked whether it was not the case that the Atlantic Charter did not apply to one half of Europe.

Mr Churchill declared: "I made immediately on returning a statement about the application of the Atlantic Charter to the British Empire and to India, which was the result of very careful Cabinet discussion and which has in no way been departed from, to the effect that the purposes and principles of the Atlantic Charter were already being achieved by the process of extending Self-Government."

Asked if he would take the opportunity of telling the House what parts of the Charter were valid immediately, the Prime Minister replied, "I do not think there is any need to go into that. It has been very well described by the President as the standard of the aims and indication of the direction in which we are proceeding. It is not law."—Reuter.

Increased Public Support To Basic Education Scheme

Wardha Conference Plea For Committee Of Experts And Teachers For Critical Examination Of Syllabus

WARDHA, Jan. 16

A resolution recording with satisfaction that in spite of adverse circumstances the experiment of basic education has not suffered a setback, that general interest in the scheme has increased and that its intrinsic worth attained wider recognition was passed at the National Educational Conference yesterday.

The Conference was also satisfied that the basic schools which have followed the syllabus recommended by the Basic National Education Committee have fulfilled the expectations of the Committee as regards the influence of the basic system on the personality of the child. The following are other resolutions passed by the Conference:—

MORE ACTIVE AND MORE CHEERFUL

The Second Basic Education Conference held in 1941 was of the opinion that the children in basic schools are more active, cheerful and self-reliant, their power of self-expressions is well developed, they are acquiring habits of co-operative work and social prejudices are breaking down. A more precise and comprehensive assessment made in the Bihar Schools in 1943-43 has provided a valuable confirmation of this opinion and it is also substantiated by reports from Kashmir, Bombay, C. P. and other centres. The Conference finds that boys and girls in basic schools are developing in course of time the qualities of citizenship envisaged in the scheme.

This Conference is satisfied that the syllabus of basic education has been adequately covered for all grades from the first to the fifth and that the attainments of the children are of the standard required by the syllabus.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS AND TEACHERS

This Conference recommends that an agency be set up to examine critically the syllabus of basic national education in the light of the five years of experience and suggest modifications and amendments. This Conference recommends that a committee consisting of teachers engaged in basic education and experts in various academic subjects and crafts be set up to work out on the basic of the experience of the schemes of co-related studies both in the subject and in units of activity based on all the three centres of co-relation, namely, the basic craft and the social and physical environment of the child.

The Conference appealed to all those engaged in constructive work and those who conduct national educational institutions to utilise the opportunities they have of establishing basic schools or of converting institutions under their charge into basic schools.

POST-BASIC EDUCATION

The Conference recommended that the Hindustani Talimi Sangh should give full consideration to the question of post-basic education as a system complete in itself and,

draft suitable syllabus for part time continuation courses for those who wish to live a fuller life and acquire further proficiency in their craft; and

devise a diversified system of institutions to provide whole time education for various aptitude and types on the basis of education through work, keeping in view the needs of national life.

The Conference believed that as the scheme of basic national education has now been worked for five years it is appropriate that the task of educating the children of the country under seven years of age should be taken up and recommended that the Hindustani Talimi Sangh appoint a Committee to draw up a scheme of pre-basic education that will serve as a foundation for basic education.

A DOUBLE REVOLUTION

The Conference recommended that the Hindustani Talimi Sangh should take steps to form an association for teachers and workers in basic education to create solidarity and inspire greater confidence among them and thereby assist in the realisation of the ideals embodied in the plan of national education. It should be so organised that a normal adult pupil can earn enough wages during his period of training to defray his cost of education. This is possible only if educational institutions in the villages become producers of articles of use and at the same time that the articles are of true educational value. To this end the economic order of the country has to be simultaneously tion in the economic and educational revolutionised. This double revolution field should result in considerable all-round enhancement of wages for both ordinary and so called labour and skilled artisanship. The production of food, clothing, dwelling and other important necessities of life should be considerably successful. The new Talim should raise the village economic level without adding to the labour of the villagers. The primary object of production should be the internal sufficiency of the nation and providing means of happiness into the last, instead of earning profit and interest through trade and commerce.—United Press.

PLEA FOR FACILITIES TO MOYNE MURDER TRIAL ACCUSED

NEW YORK, Jan. 16: "The American Council for Civil Liberties in Palestine "has sent a protest to Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin and Pope Pius declaring that the two accused men in the Moyne Assassination Trial are "being denied by a prejudiced an biased court the elementary rights accorded to persons on trial for life".

CAIRO, Jan. 16: The Moyne Trial was adjourned until to-morrow to enable the defence to prepare a reply to the public prosecutor.—Reuter.

REGISTRATION OF MILK RATION CARDS

"The registration of milk ration cards (for children below 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers in Bombay City) has begun. The public should register such cards immediately at one of the distribution centres in the ward concerned. (The lists of these centres were advertised recently and copies have been kept at Ward Rationing offices for reference by the public).

Cards will be accepted for registration at the morning centres from 8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and at the evening centres from 3-15 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. This arrangement will continue at the newly opened centres till February 1 and at the old functioning centres till January 22. After these dates the cards will be accepted for registration at the morning centres from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and at the evening centres from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

"The date of the actual supply of milk against the cards will be announced in due course and the municipality will be intimating this date by post to all card holders. MEANWHILE THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT DELAY IN REGISTERING THE CARDS BECAUSE THE EARLIER THIS IS DONE ON A LARGE SCALE THE EARLIER WILL BEGIN THE SUPPLY OF MILK.

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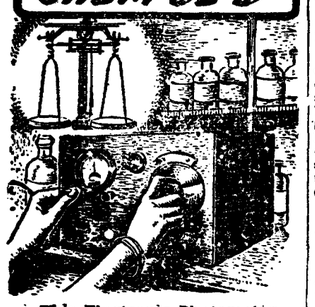

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Pacific War Will Soon Reach Climax

JAP EMPIRE FACES DESPERATE SITUATION, SAYS "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The London "Times" special correspondent in Philippines, says, "The rapidity with which General MacArthur's forces are progressing in the Philippines and the corresponding decline in the Japanese power which it implies, suggest the possibility that Pacific war may reach its climax before the war in Europe.

Not that the Japanese are nearly beaten yet. Hard fighting lies ahead of the American forces on the central plains from Lingayen to Manila 110 miles away.

The correspondent also says: "A desperate position is fast overtaking the Japanese empire."

Allies Penetrate 28 Miles

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HQ. Jan. 15.

Sixth Army spearheads are inland to a depth 28 miles on their way to Manila.

Camiling in Tarlac province has been reached by troops on the right flank. In the centre Cabiao has been taken and patrols are pushing on to Urdaneta. On the east flank Americans are attacking strong defence positions.

Air attacks against Japan's Luzon communications continue.

Formosa And Hong Kong Bombed

PEARL HARBOUR, Jan. 15: Admiral Nimitz announces that targets in Formosa were attacked by the United States carrier borne aircraft on Saturday.

A communique from Admiral Nimitz's headquarters states that Hong Kong was attacked by carrier aircraft from the United States third fleet on Saturday. Chinese ports of Swatow and Amoy were also attacked.

It was the third fleet which a few days ago attacked Japanese shipping in the Saigon area of Indo-China.

Jap Air Offensive In China Deteriorating

CHUNGKING, Jan. 15.

The offensive power of the Japanese air force in China has steadily deteriorated and its activities have diminished, states a journal, China air force, drawing conclusions from official statistics.

China in the last three years has been suffering comparatively smallest losses since the war began, it has been established by the Chinese Aeronautical Commission. In these years Chinese and American air forces have been growing in strength, while at the same time air raid precautionary measures have been improved.

Damage from Japanese air attacks was the highest in 1938 to 1939. Hundred bombs caused on average death of 39 persons, while 52 were wounded and 150 houses destroyed. In contrast in 1944 100 bombs resulted only in three persons killed, four wounded and six houses destroyed

14th Air Force Pounds Hankow

The 14th Air Force yesterday struck again at Hankow, the Japanese supply base in Central China pounding military supply dumps along the city waterfront and sweeping over Japanese airfields in the vicinity.

Fourteen Japanese aircraft were shot down and ten were destroyed on the ground.—Reuter.

1,000 R. A. F. Bombers Raid Germany

LONDON Jan. 15: Last night aircraft of the R.A.F. Bomber Command were over Germany in very great strength with the Leuna synthetic oil works at Merseburg and the important fuel depot at Durlmen as the main objectives.

Berlin was also bombed.

More than 1,000 R.A.F. bombers took part in last night's attacks on targets in Germany, states the Air Ministry.

The Mittelland Canal, one of Germany's most vital strategic waterways has been drained for the third time by R. A. F. Lancaster bombers.

Their attack was made on January 1 but daylight reconnaissance disclosing the success was only possible yesterday. The attack was made just when the Germans were completing repair which had taken them five weeks.

A few hours earlier Bomber Command had drained the Dortmund Ems canal for the fourth time.—

30 FACTORIES ON DANUBE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED

LONDON: Thirty war factories at Ulm on the left bank of the Danube in Wurtemberg were either destroyed or damaged by the R.A.F on December 17 according to reconnaissance reports which the Air Ministry released tonight (Monday). Two of these factories produced armoured fighting vehicles.—Reuter.

600 Bombers Over Germany: 500 Raid Targets In Vienna

LONDON, Jan. 16: Six hundred heavy bombers were over targets in South West Germany. Five hundred Fortresses and Liberators raided the Vienna area and Northern Italy.—Reuter.

Turkey Permits Allied Supply Ships Through Dardanelles Strait

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Associated Press of America said a British Foreign Office Spokesman announced Allied war supplies are being shipped through the Dardanelles to the Soviet Union with Turkey's permission.

The spokesman added that supplies were not sent through the Strait before because of the danger of enemy air attack. Shipments began with no objection from the Turkish Government after German air bases in the Ionian Sea and the Balkans had been neutralized by the Allies. Allied war supplies to the Soviet Union have been going through the Strait for some time. The Dardanelles form the gateway to the Black Sea where Odessa is the principal Soviet port.

Under terms of the Dardanelles Conference among interested nations at Montreux, Switzerland in July 1936, no armed ships are permitted to pass through the Strait in wartime, although the right to use the Dardanelles for supply ships is automatic.

When shipments through the Dardanelles were resumed the time needed for supplies to be transported from the U.S. east coast to the Soviet Union was reduced by ten days.

These supplies formerly went via the Persian Gulf. The change also eliminated 2,000 miles in the subsequent overland journey via rail and motor through Iran to the eastern front.

The Dardanelles passage also reduces the necessity for using the route around Norway's north cape to Murmansk. The Persian Gulf Command on Jan. 4 announced it had transhipped 4,000,000 tons of lend-lease aid to Russia from the U.S. since its inception.

New York Mayor To Welcome Vijayalakshmi

India League To Give Dinner In Her Honour On Independence Day

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is to be received by Mayor Laguardia at New York's City Hall on Thursday.

Pearl Buck, Honorary President and Chairman of India League said tonight, "Mrs Pandit is the most distinguished visitor to us from India since Tagore.

To begin its programme for better understanding and friendly relations between the people of India and our own people the India League of America is arranging a dinner in her honour on January 26 India's historic Independence Day. Speakers will include Doctor Lin Yutang, Miss Elsa Maxwell and Bishop Francis J. McConnell."—Reuter.

More Destitutes Die In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

There were eleven deaths and 22 admissions of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals during the last two days, states a press note.—A. P.

Security Prisoners Released

BAREILLY, Jan. 16: The following security prisoners have been released unconditionally from the Bareilly jails:—

Mr. Jata Shankar Shukla M.L.A., of Unao, Thakur Gainda Singh of Gorakhpur, Mr. Ram Ujagar Sharma, Ex-Deoli Prisoner of Basti and Mr. Shaukat Usmani, a prominent Communist and an ex-Meerut conspiracy accused who has been released after four years detention. —A. P.

Arrest Warrant Against Urdu Story Writer

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

An arrest warrant for Saadat Hassan, a well-known Urdu story writer, has been issued by Rai Saheb Lala Santaram, Special Magistrate for an alleged obscene book entitled "Dhuan."—Orient Press.

11 DETENUS RELEASED FROM NASIK JAIL.

NASIK, Jan. 15: A batch of 11 Congress detenus was released from the Nasik Central Prison this morning, including Mr. Sane Guruji, Mr. Pandurang Utpat, from Pandharpur, Mr. Bapusaheb Sulakhe from Barsi, Mr. Yahiyabhai from Chalisgaon, Mr. S. R. Deshpande from Poona, Mr. Deoman Patil from Khandesh, Mr. Nalawade from Karhad, Mr. K. K. Menon and Mr. Chaube from Bombay.

All of them were received at the Jail gate by the local Congress leaders.—United Press.

RE-ARRESTED.

NAGPUR, Jan. 16: L. M. Wakhare, the Forward Bloc leader, who was released on January 9, following an order of the Nagpur High Court, has been re-arrested under the restriction and detention ordinance.—A.P.

Ban On Kisan Meetings

MANNARGUDI, Jan. 14.

The Sub-Magistrate of Mannargudi in Madras province has issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. banning meetings, processions and demonstrations calculated to express sympathy with or promote the objects of the Kisan movement. The order extends to 96 villages in the taluk and is to remain in force for two months.—A. P.

CHINESE CAPTURE NAMKHAM

Salween & North Burma Forces Establish First Contact

MYITKYINA, Jan. 15.

Namkham, the last enemy stronghold of any great importance in front of the Chinese forces moving towards Chinese border from Burma, fell today.

Namkham with a foothill on the southern flank was a vantage point for the enemy to delay Chinese troops from clearing up the road further north-east.

First contact has now been established between the Salween and the North Burma forces, says N. Rajamani A. P. I. special correspondent at General Sultan's Headquarters.

Closely in the wake of the fall of Namkham, news came in tonight that Chinese patrols along the north bank of the Shweli had moved successfully eastward to positions held by Salween troops at the upper end of the Shweli valley in the Mengmao area. However the main road to the China border which runs on the south bank of the Shweli river from Namkham to Wanting has yet to be cleared of the enemy and this link-up on the opposite bank has but token significance. It does, however, discount the possibility of an organised enemy resistance on the north bank of the river and promises more rapid progress along the Namkham-Wanting road from either direction.

New Cabinet Formed In Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 15.

The Egyptian Premier Mahar Pasha formed a new Cabinet following the resignation of the Government earlier today after the recent general election.—Reuter.

IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL TRAINING

What India Has To Learn From U. S. A.

BENARES, Jan. 8.—The silver jubilee of the Engineering College of the Benares Hindu University was celebrated today amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Mr. G. L. Mehta, who was the vice-President of the Indian Business Delegation which went to America, was the guest of honour.

Mr. G. L. Mehta delivering his address said: "When I was recently in the U.S.A. to visit the best technical institution in that country, and probably of the world, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, I was given to understand that they had no quotas for different States, and in fact the number of students from Massachusetts itself in that institution was the least.

"Incidentally, you will be glad to learn that nearly 25 Indian students are studying in this institute. As far as technical education in this country is concerned, I am of opinion that there should not be any such provincial barriers. In fact our aim should be to have an all-Indian standard with regard to technical efficiency of various kinds, so that the training imparted may be of the same standard and efficiency in all the institutions, and students from one part of this country can go anywhere and get employed or start a career.

"It is wrong from the national point and a wastage also that a competent student from another province should be denied admission into a technical institution on provincial grounds alone, and denied the best educational opportunities that country offers. This view is also held by the Central Advisory Board of Education, who have recommended a scheme that all the available resources in the matter of technical education in this country should be pooled together in order to have co-ordination of technical education in this country.

"We have during this war, also developed our machine tool industry, to such an extent, that after the war, this is bound to expand still further. It is very necessary that in any institution of this character, the professors as well as the students should keep abreast of such kinds of technical developments.

"In the United States he was struck by the vast investments in the electrical industries which that country has made. Their investment in electrical plants exceeded, he was told, 18 billion dollars. In this country you all know, in the various schemes of post-war reconstruction, even the Government have given the development of electricity a very high priority. I always thought that if we could develop our electrical industry properly in our country, and take it to the villages we could obviate some of the evils of large-scale industrialism and overcrowded cities, which in turn will lead to better reorganization of our industries."

Mr. Mehta said: "I was glad to learn from the speech of your Principal, that you intend to open a branch of instruction in marine engineering and aeronautical engineering. Undoubtedly as you said that in the years to come, we should have a shipbuilding yard in this country. In the U.S.A. they are building now four or five ships a day, and in our country, during the last five years, we have not been able to build a single merchant ship. Our shipbuilding industry which is so very essential for our country's war effort has not been able to get enough materials and the whole project has been lost in a maze of priorities.

"As regards aeronautical engineering, I might mention as a matter of interest, that in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, here is an Indian taking up this line. I do not know what the Government's policy will be in regard to this important industry. They seem to think that the number of aircraft that India would need even in the post-war years would not justify the building of an aircraft factory in this country."

Concluding Mr. Mehta said: "In my opinion the most vital contribution which the West made to the world is not machinery but a scientific attitude of mind. Unfortunately in the West science is now being put to destructive use. I hope it will be the privilege of the East to devise some restriction on the destructive use to which science is being put today."

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FAVOURABLE WAR NEWS TELLS ON N. Y. COTTON MARKET

LONG LIQUIDATION DECLINES PRICES 8 TO 14 PTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

Cotton opened quiet and influenced by exceptionally favourable week-end war news which recreated ideas of shorter war together with smaller than expected consumption figure, tended downwards. Prices then declined on renewed liquidation. More favourable turn in the character of war news and possible effect on the large military textile buying programme were outstanding factors. Finally trade support appeared on decline and the market closed steady. The market opened at about the highest level with March 22.21 and July 21.79. Under persistent selling March declined to 22.05. The session closed at a net decline of 8 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices lost 6 points at 22.49 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON.

January 21.97—08, March 22.12—08, May 21.97—14, July 21.69—13, October 21.05—14, December 21.01—14, March highest (10 a.m.) 22.21+01, March lowest (2-47 p.m.) 22.05—15, Middling Spot 22.49—06.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March 22.10—10, May 22.01—13, July 21.71—15, Middling Spot 21.55—10.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March 22.19, May 22.10, July 21.77.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA & AFRICA LTD.

A YEAR OF SPEEDY GROWTH & STEADY PROGRESS

Subject to audit the profits of The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1944 amounts to Rs. 1,95,693-11-8. After writing off last year's loss a sum of Rs. 13,117-4-6 has been appropriated on account of Preliminary Expenses and a portion of Brokerage expenses, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,71,022-11-0.

The Directors propose to make the following appropriations out of the net profit.

To transfer to Reserve Fund ..... Rs.	40,000	0 0
To pay on account of Dividend at 3 p.c. on Ordinary shares for the year 1944 Rs.	62,463	0 0
To pay on account of Dividend at 4 p.c. Income Tax free on Preference Shares for the years 1943 and 1944 ..... Rs.	24,941	8 3
To carry forward to next year's account .... Rs.	43,618	3 7
Total Rs.	1,71,022	11 10

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COTTON STEADY ON SHORT COVERING

Bullion Recovers From Early Decline

BOMBAY, January 16.

Although there was very little change in the volume of business, which continued at a rather low average, there were several interesting features which relieved the general quietness on the Bombay Stock Exchange. Steel shares closed somewhat lower but they recovered from low levels reached during the early part. Tata Steels opened at Rs. 2,332 against Rs. 2,342 and after declining to Rs. 2317/- advanced to Rs. 2355/- but closed at Rs. 2332/- Textiles fared well with better support and Bombay Dyeings gained Rs. 9/- Kohinoors Rs. 7/- and Simplex Rs. 2/-. There was some replacement buying but traders were inclined to await currency figures.

Cotton Market was steady on short covering. The market looks like fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite price tendency. Bullion Market was steady after early decline and trading was restricted.

As anticipated the local Share Bazar ruled fairly steady to-day with some replacement buying. The improved technical situation as a result of liquidation is now making its effect felt. In view of usual uncertainty prior to the Central Budget, we look for cautious constructive condition and prefer to buy on setbacks for moderate profits.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened to-day at Rs. 2.330 and declined to Rs. 2.322 under scattered selling. At this level the decline was arrested and quotation recovered and improved to Rs. 2,342. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 432 and after declining to Rs. 430 improved to Rs. 434. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,945 and after touching Rs. 1,942 advanced to Rs. 1,961. Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 646 and after touching Rs. 645 advanced to Rs. 653. Tone was steady.

Later on the market ruled steady without any important departure, in quotations as buying and selling was nearly equal and closing tone was steady.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS OF SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 455.
Apollo 4/4/9 4/4/6 4/6/6.
Bombay Dyeing 1952/8 42/8 47/8 41/4 57/8 53/12 65 60 57/8 62/8 72/8 63/12 66/4.
Central India (Ord) 421 20 21 20 23/8 22 24/8 23 28 26/8 28/8 26/8 27/8 27.
Century 917/8 18/12.
Colaba 235 32 35 34/8.
Edward 815 32/8.
Elphinstone (Ord) 94 93 95.
Elphinstone (Pref) 128/12.
Finlay 326 27 24 29 28 29/8 28/8 29.
Gokak 323 24 22 25/8 24/8 27.
India United (Defd) 3/4/3 3/4 3/5.
India United (Ordy) 16/13/6 16/12/6 17 16/14/6 17 16/14/6.
Indore 817/8 12/8 27/8 22/8.
Khatau 361/4.
Kohinoor 645 47 45 48 46 51 50 55 53 56 55 58 55 56.
Luxmi Cotton 1375.
Meyer 225 27/8.
Model 267/8 71/4 70.
Morarjee 732/8 52/8 50.
Mysore 355.
New City 417/8.
New Great 422 21 27/8 26/8 26/8 26/8.
Sassoon Cotton 25.
Shrinivas 387/8 85.
Simplex 275 74 76/8 75/8 80 78/8 79.
Swadeshi (Ord) 576 74 76 74 80 78 80 79 84 80
Swan 335/8 41 40.
Tata Mills 69/12 69/8 70.
Vishnu 487/8 95 92/8.

BANKS.

A. B. C 34/4.
Baroda 147 47/4.
Central 87 87/4 87.
Habib 80/8.
Imperial (New) 515/10 15 15/10.
India 194
Reserve 135/12 35/8 35/12.
Union 10/2.

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad 221/4.
Ajmer 15.
Amalgamated 17/8.
Andhra Valley 1725 30 25.
Tram (Ord) 152 52/8 52/4.
Tram (Pref) 73 73/8.
Surat 215/10.
Hydro (Ord) 209 9/8.
Power (Ordy) 1925 20.

INSURANCE COS.

British India 23/8.
Empire Life 1040 37/8.
Jupiter (Ord) 33/2.
New India 83 82/8 83/8.
Bombay Steam 608/12 12/8 11/4.
Scindia 35/4 35/3 35/11 35/8 36/4 36/2 36/12 36/4.
Jam Wire 148.
Tata Steel (Defd) 2332/8 20 28/12 17/8 40 30 47/8 35 55 30 32/8.
Tata Steel (Ordy) 432/8 29 31/8 29 33 31/8 37 34/8 35/8 34/8 37/8 33.
Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 163/8 63 63/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COS.

Alcock 465 70 67/8.
A. C. Cement 245/8 44 45/8 44/8 46/8 46 46/4.
Belapur 226 24/8 27 26 (Ex. Div).
Burmah (Old) 550 45 52/8
Burmah (New) 200.
B. B. Petrol 4/4 4/10 4/8.
Dharamsey Chemical 56.
Bleaching 186.
I. I. Trust 126/8.
P. Construction (Ord) 218 16 22 21 24 23.
Shivrajpur 61.
Tata Chemical 20/8 20/12 20/6.
Tata Oil 75 75/8 75.
Walchandnagar 640.
Western India Match 318/12 17/8.
Berar Mfg. 340.
Coorla 226/4.
Indian Mfg. 3975 70.

Gold & Silver

The local Share Bazar opened to-day at about yesterday's closing quotations and under renewed selling pressure declined further but later on the decline was arrested by short covering which resulted in partial recovery.

The Reserve Bank of India sold to-day 300 bars of Silver at Rs. 128/12 to Rs. 128/14 while Gold sales amounted to 14,000 tolas at Rs. 74/2.

As pointed out before the market is sagging under increased selling pressure as the offtake remains limited and speculative enthusiasm is decreasing. Forward Gold opened to-day at Rs. 74/2 and under renewed selling declined to Rs. 73/6 and later steadied at Rs. 73/9. It is interesting to note that despite small sales by the Bank the market declined on liquidation. Silver was quoted at Rs. 73/9/6. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 128/14 and eased off to Rs. 128 but later steadied on short covering at Rs. 128/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 128/13.

The market finally closed as under: Ready Gold Rs. 74/1/6, Forward Rs. 74/1, Ready Silver Rs. 128/14, Forward Rs. 128/12.

Bombay Cotton

After yesterday's tired liquidation, the local cotton market was fairly steady on better support from professional operators. As pointed out before we still believe that the long range outlook favours higher prices and the market is likely to remain within a narrow range on account of peculiar type of business.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 448/8 for March delivery and steadied at Rs. 449, with moderate business passing. Recently there had been fairly increased long interest of outsiders and professionals did not like to help the market as they do not like the company of weak holders.

There was steady buying and March advanced to Rs. 451 and steadied at Rs. 450/12.

In the afternoon the market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	449	12	0
I.C.C. May	458	4	0
I.C.C. July	469	8	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 484 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. March	453	447/8	447/12
I.C.C. May	463/8	457/8	457/8
I.C.C July	474/8	469	469/4
Karachi March	46/7/3	46/0/3	46/2

Bombay Produce

The local produce market was fairly firm to-day with improved demand for linseed from offices. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 15/2 and Goa February March delivery were quoted at Rs. 14/11. Castorseeds Bombay were placed at Rs. 15/12 while Goa January March were quoted at Rs. 15/14. Linseed C. P. and U. P. was done at Rs. 16. Business in Satna was done at Rs. 15/10 and G.I.P. stations was placed at Rs. 15/13. Linseed Navlakhi delivery was done at Rs. 16/2 and tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c £73, Consols 2-1/2 p c £82-1/2, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 £106-3/4, War Loan 3-1/2 p c £104-1/2, Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 £114-1/16, Victory Bonds 4 p c £114-3/16, Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £10-7/8 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £87, National Bank of India £42-3/4.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN./MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

We give below for your information a note of the net profits for the half-year ended 31st December, 1944, and their distribution:—

Net Profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1944, Rs. 51,80,500; Brought forward from 30th June 1944, Rs. 42,55,800. Total Rs. 94,36,300.

The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent per annum free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 33,75,000; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 7,50,000; Transferred to Pension Funds, Rs. 1,06,400; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 8,50,000; Carried forward Rs. 43,54,900. Total Rs. 94,36,300.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TO HAVE 8 NEW COLLEGES?

The Academic Council of the University of Bombay, has recommended, it is understood, to the Syndicate of the University that sanction be given to the opening of eight new colleges in the Presidency.

Poona will have two colleges—one to be run by the Maharashtra Education Society and the other by another organisation exclusively for women.

A college to be opened at Sawantwadi will be run by the South Konkan Education Society; other centres which will have colleges are: Amalner, Jalgaon, Navsari, Bassein and Ratnagiri.

The authorities of the proposed college at Ratnagiri, it is understood are expected to find suitable accommodation. The recommendation has been made on this condition.

The Academic Council had before it proposals for the opening of colleges at Malwan, in the Ratnagiri District, and another in Dhulia, in the West Khandesh district. It is understood that these proposals were not supported by the Academic Council.

The recommendations of the Academic Council will come up before the Syndicate in a few days.

Plea For Common Cause With Ceylonese

COLOMBO, Jan. 8: (By Air Mail).

The special session of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation ended last night after a largely attended rally of workers which was addressed among others by the Indian delegates to the session.

Mr. B. Mukherjee M.L.A., (Bengal) appealed to Indians in Ceylon to make common cause with the Ceylonese to achieve independence.

Among the resolutions passed at the session of the Federation was one urging the British Government to end the Indian deadlock by releasing Indian leaders now in jail and allowing them to form a National Government for India.—A.P.

WALL STREET MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

U. S. Steel	63-3/4
Bethelehem Steel	71-1/2
N. Y. Central R. R. Com. ...	25-5/8
N. Y. Central 5 p c 2013 ...	93-3/4
N. Y. Chicago St. Louis Defd ...	113
Chesapeake & Ohio	52-1/4
Chase National Bank	43-1/2
Nat. City Bank of N. Y.	42-1/2
General Motors	64-3/8
General Electric	39-1/2
Sun Life Assurance	325
Montgomery Yard	48-3/4
Texas Corpn.	50-1/4
Sinclair Oil	16-1/4
Socony Vacuum	15-3/8
Anaconda Copper	32-1/2
Bannecott Copper	38-5/8
Int. Nickel	30-1/4
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	163-5/8
Western Union 'A'	47-7/8
Consolidated Edison	25-3/4

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

U. S. Steel	61-1/2
Western Union	46-1/4
N. Y. Central R. R.	24-1/4
Int. Nickel	29-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 15.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

LONDON WHEAT.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) 41 January quoted F. O. B. Wheat Australian (Bulk) unoffered, Wheat Australian (Bags) unoffered.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 16th January. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,28,25,000—(Rupees three crores twenty-eight lakhs twenty-five thousand only). Tenders at Rs. 99-13-9 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,58,25,000—(Rupees one crore fifty-eight lakhs twenty-five thousand only), the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-9-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 23rd January in Bombay upto 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and upto the close of business on Monday, the 22nd January at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 26th January. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 12th January, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,94,00,000—(Rupees two crores ninety-four lakhs only) were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December including the sum of Rs. 9,85,827-4-5 brought forward amounts to Rs. 75,23,262-9-7.

Provision for Income Tax, Super Tax and Excess Profits Tax for the current year will absorb, Rs. 31,00,000-0-0; The payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 11 per cent per annum made on 30th June 1944 absorbed, Rs. 5,50,000-0-0; The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 38,73,262-9-7; The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1944 at the rate of 11 per cent per annum free of Income Tax, Rs. 8,13,887-8-0; To pay a Bonus of 8 annas per share i.e. 1 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, Rs. 1,47,979-8-0; To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund, Rs. 4,00,000-0-0; To place to Reserve for Head Office New Property, Rs. 3,50,000-0-0; To place to Bank's Investments—Government and other Securities, Rs. 7,00,000-0-0; And to carry forward the balance subject to the payment of a bonus to the staff, Rs. 14,61,395-9-7. Total Rs. 75,23,262-9-7.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—

- Renewal Ratio as low as 10%!
- Bonus even during these War-Times!
- Still Our low pre-war Rates!

These make a Western India Policy always a profitable investment!

Please write, ring (26905), or preferably call at the Bombay Branch!

"WESTERN INDIA HOUSE"

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay,

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., SATARA.

Announcing

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PRIZE BONDS

RESULTS

Rs. 100 DENOMINATION

Prizes. Numbers of the Prize-winning Bonds.

	SERIES A	SERIES B	SERIES C
Rs. 50,000	025923	084574	080539
Rs. 20,000	033789	019823	012495
Rs. 20,000	059908	088871	049497
Rs. 5,000	037299	061745	017198
Rs. 5,000	007589	032441	050365

The following results of the second half-yearly draw for prizes in connection with the Five-year Interest-Free Prize Bonds, 1949 held on the 15th January, 1945, at the Regal Theatre, Bombay, are published for general information.

RS. 10 DENOMINATION

Numbers of the Prize-winning Bonds.

PRIZES	SERIES AA	SERIES AB	SERIES AC	SERIES AD	SERIES AE	SERIES AF	SERIES AG	SERIES AH	SERIES AJ	SERIES AK
Rs. 2,500	015670	073806	027627	041820	016399	054512	070968	066121	017935	010034
Rs. 1,250	011163	079738	059915	012044	057230	024554	082730	081532	059407	010296
Rs. 1,250	014324	077727	014692	002530	014280	016516	028480	067146	002564	062706
Rs. 500	026819	071379	098463	040549	062512	050045	042814	111551	062049	032479
Rs. 500	076072	028813	038990	026625	010263	008386	006316	080459	019980	046168
Rs. 500	022441	020524	051146	028568	013428	025864	041862	027446	019443	002536
Rs. 500	054716	019267	064396	073619	093135	075022	033025	048058	033951	047222
Rs. 500	058159	062893	054713	025333	046041	006712	065970	007414	064343	036034
Rs. 500	094046	063540	046537	077003	042448	056568	066332	056765	011761	043543
Rs. 250	057751	054392	083339	025263	036419	089656	057642	038242	091605	026334
Rs. 250	065417	057226	070465	046053	015638	002148	080286	008614	013411	042592
Rs. 250	050360	059258	040294	073230	066102	041899	097430	030499	004965	033312
Rs. 250	006849	096931	056146	069035	064564	006824	071020	086064	096025	014716
Rs. 250	049366	041068	040295	034933	014318	033226	050932	036101	076698	079964
Rs. 250	016360	081837	073583	058208	006356	047515	074537	078497	009538	008853
Rs. 250	020496	041417	009971	081663	031116	044091	058175	046086	037913	089888
Rs. 250	039561	028508	026555	093500	022410	019599	058467	034901	039671	047790
Rs. 250	044376	024968	041562	015322	066210	068248	034123	053018	037476	058730

Prize Bonds are now again on sale at all Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries and Indian Offices of the Reserve Bank of India and Imperial Bank of India.

All Bonds purchased participate half-yearly with an equal chance of winning prizes in all draws until 15th January 1949, when all Bonds will be redeemed in full.

Next draw, July 15th 1945, time and place to be announced.

Invest in Prize Bonds and buy a chance to win a substantial cash prize.

ISSUED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AAA 1619

FREE

Youngmen send four annas stamps to first get the miraculously effective medicines for your disorders free for trial to get convinced of their action and avoid deception. For full details send -/4/- stamps for the Guide Book (110 pages). Correspondence kept confidential.

KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A., Famous Specialist Goldmedalist, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

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REFUSE CLEVER IMITATIONS, SEE THAT THE WORD 'ASPRO' IS ON EVERY TABLET.

'ASPRO' STOPS PAIN & FEVER IN 10 MINUTES. IT DOES NOT HARM THE HEART OR STOMACH.

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'ASPRO' IS SOLD EVERYWHERE

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff's In No Hurry. He Can Hold That Pace For The Duration

By BUD FISHER

I DIDN'T KNOW JEFF COULD SWIM LIKE THAT! LOOK AT HIM GO!
YEH, ALL MORNING HE'S BEEN TRYING TO BEAT THAT CHAMPION GIRL SWIMMER!
YA GOTTA GIVE HIM CREDIT! HE'S KEEPING UP WITH HER ALL RIGHT!
HERE THEY COME AGAIN!
GUS
YOU LITTLE BOOB, YOU'LL NEVER PASS HER SWIMMING!
SWIMMING? WHO'S SWIMMING?
I'M RIDING A BICYCLE! AND, BESIDES, WHO WANTS TO PASS HER ANYWAY?

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Competent Experienced Stenographer for Solicitors' Office. Apply with testimonials Box No. 7073, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Experienced Canteen Supervisor for workshop Tea Canteen. Salary 30-35-40 with food. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7075, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications (Handwritten) with copies of certificates, invited from young Matriculates, for Advertising Dept. Experience regarding Printing and Production necessary, and good command of Hindi and/or Urdu, preferable. Box No 1767 "Bombay Chronicle."

Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala College, Dehra Dun, U. P. Wanted Lady Teachers, M.A.'s in English and Mathematics and Graduates with Mathematics, Urdu, Geography, or Domestic Science. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Prof. A. S. Sinha, M.A., L.T., Hony. Manager. 1770

Wanted—Experienced Compositors, those who have worked in a Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 & 4 p. m.

Wanted immediately qualified and experienced Saltworks Superintendent. Salary Rs. 250-25-400 Preference will be given to those who have worked in large Government or privately owned Saltworks. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, Technical Director, Tata Chemicals Limited, Mithapur, Kathiawar. 1717

Wanted fresh Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders on long service. Also wanted experienced workshop foreman. Apply with details or see personally. The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 1739

Wanted—Candidates desirous of Railway service. Monthly Scholarship and Rail fare. Apply with stamp to: The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Ambala City. (7007)

Wanted energetic ladies and gentlemen to push sale of Herbatone, the infallible cure for malaria, and other R. C.'s medical products on salary and commission. Apply to De Bratt & Co., 14, Hare Street, Calcutta. Applications will be received till 30-1-45. 1712

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda. Applications for admission to the B. T. Course, 1945-46, will be accepted till 15th February, 1945. Apply to the Principal for application forms and prospectus. 1715

Experienced M.A., B.T., accepts tuitions, part-time job. Write Box No. 7074, "Bombay Chronicle."

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post, D. Com. courses. American Correspondence College, (BC), Delhi. 7015A

Crawford University, Lucknow, offers Ph.D., M.A., B.A., etc. Conditions suit all. 7034

Danton 12 hours Shorthand. Only 6 Easy Lessons. Details Free.—Danton Shorthand School, (St. Albans) Post Box 43 Delhi. 1599

MEDICAL ADLETS

Diabetes-Vitality Guaranteed Radical Treatment for Rajas and Rich people. Correspondence confidential. Doctor Audimoolam Drug-Trading Co., Tiruvarur (Madras). (7072)

Redcross Specialists in Hair. Is "Brahmi" "Redcross" and "Oliver", stops Hair falling, Removes Dandruff and restores Hair-roots. Trial solicited. Agents wanted at Mofussil places. Apply "Redcross" Messrs. M. B. Shetty & Co., Padwal Bldgs., Lalbaugh, Bombay. 7039

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Twelve Roomed Bungalow with furniture for sale in Manmad. Rent Rs. 60/- Price 12,000/- Box No. 7076, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted Two Flour Mill Rolls 40" x 40", two Centrifugals, one C. D. Separator. State with prices to Manager Guru Nanak Flour Mills, Sialkot. 7060

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one 8' Planing Machine. Apply Box No. 7070 "Bombay Chronicle"

BUSINESSES WANTED

Wanted a paint factory with complete equipments apply with full details Box No. 7067, "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted respectable firms or persons to represent us in share investments. Apply with particulars to City Investment Corporation Ltd., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. 1765

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Small stock of high class Cocoa Powder is available for immediate disposal. For rates write to Box No. 1706, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invited tenders for Cutting, Sewing and Making complete in every respect Uniform Clothing etc. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 6th February 1945 at 3 P. M. (N. S. T.). (1732)

PUBLIC NOTICES

RECONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1945

ORDER

No. 9257/24—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules and in supersession of the Order issued in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 9257/24, dated the 21st October 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. With effect from 1st February 1945 no person shall slaughter cause to be slaughtered, or acquire for slaughter or resale for slaughter, cattle of the following classes, namely:—

(1) cattle below 3 years of age other than those which are unlikely to become useful draught, breeding or milch stock;

(2) male cattle between 3 and 10 years of age other than those which are useless for draught or breeding;

(3) cows between 3 and 10 years of age other than those unsuitable for bearing offspring;

(4) cows above 10 years of age which are pregnant or in milk. Provided that this Order shall not apply to—

(a) the acquisition for slaughter or slaughter of cattle for a 'bona fide' religious purpose;

(b) the acquisition for slaughter or slaughter of cattle used by the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, for purposes of extraction of lymph;

(c) the acquisition for slaughter or slaughter of buffaloes in the slaughter houses at the places mentioned in the Schedule to this Order.

EXPLANATION:—For the purposes of this Order—

(i) the terms "cattle" and "cow" include buffalo;

(ii) "slaughter" means killing to obtain flesh for butcher's meat.

2. Any Court trying a contravention of the provisions of this Order may direct that any cattle in respect of which the Court is satisfied that this Order has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

SCHEDULE

BANDRA, in Bombay Suburban District.

KURLA, in Bombay Suburban District.

AHMEDABAD, in Ahmedabad District.

MALEGAON, in Nasik District.

ORDER

No. 9257/24(a)—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the Order issued in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 9257/24(a) dated the 8th November 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that with effect from 4th February 1945 the number of buffaloes slaughtered during any week commencing with Sunday and ending with the Saturday following at the slaughter houses at the places specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed shall not exceed the numbers respectively specified against them in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)
Place and District	No.
Bandra in Bombay Suburban District	137
Kurla, in Bombay Suburban District	120
Ahmedabad, in Ahmedabad District	112
Malegaon, in Nasik District	65

By Order of the Governor of Bombay
E. W. PERRY,
Chief Secretary.
(1771)

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Rationing Inspectors. Only men having (1) aptitude for outdoor work (2) good physique and (3) a Bachelor's degree or, in the case of Matriculates, possessing two years' trade or Government service experience need apply. The pay scale is (Rs 100-5-125 plus conveyance allowance (Rs. 12-8-0) and dearness allowance (Rs. 18-0-0 at present).

Particulars regarding age domicile, community, qualifications and experience should be clearly given in the application and it should also be stated whether the applicant served before under Government or elsewhere and if so, how long and in what capacity.

Applications from those belonging to Intermediate or Backward Classes will be given preference.

Apply to: Khan Sahib R. K. Joshi, Assistant Controller of Rationing, Royal Institute of Science Building, Fort, Bombay. 1589

SEA TRANSPORT HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.

BOMBAY BRANCH

TENDERS ARE INVITED for washing Troop bedding etc., for the period from 1st April 1945 to 31st March 1946 at Bombay.

Tender forms and instructions to Tenderers can be obtained from:—

Deputy Principal Sea Transport Officer, India,
Mackinnon Mackenzie Building,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January, 1945 1760

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

NOTICE.

(CYC—2

Further to the Order issued by the Textile Commissioner on the 16th December 1944 freezing all cotton cloth received from manufacturers in the hands of dealers in Bombay City and Suburban District, all such dealers are advised that:—

(1) This Order lays down that no dealer carrying on business in the City of Bombay or in the Bombay Suburban District shall sell or deliver any cloth purchased by him directly from a manufacturer except to such persons and subject to such conditions as the Textile Commissioner may specify.

(2) A "manufacturer" is defined in the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943 as a person engaged in the production of cloth including any process ancillary to such production like dyeing, bleaching, embroidery, printing, finishing. This is the meaning of the word "manufacturer" used in the Textile Commissioner's Order No. T.C. (13)/44 dated 16th December, 1944. Therefore, that Order, in addition to covering goods purchased from recognised mills, also covers goods purchased from any person engaged in any of the processes referred to in the definition of manufacturer. The Textile Commissioner also wishes to make it clear that under the Order of the 16th December it is illegal without his permission for any dealer in the City or the Suburban District of Bombay to sell or deliver cloth received from one manufacturer to another manufacturer in order that it may be dyed, bleached or processed in some other way, even if it is intended to be returned to the dealer after processing.

(3) It is also necessary to remind dealers in the Bombay City and Suburban District that cloth purchased from powerloom factories, whether big or small, is also covered by the Textile Commissioner's Order of the 16th December; it is immaterial whether those goods are received loose or packed in bales. As, however, it is the general intention only to release for sale goods in original manufacturer's bales, all dealers will be well advised to insist on goods purchased by them from powerloom factories being packed in bales the covering of which should bear the Texmark of the manufacturer and any other markings prescribed by law. Handloom goods, i.e. goods manufactured on handlooms and mill made hand printed cloth are being exempted from all the provisions of the Order of the 16th December, which means that they may be disposed of in the ordinary way. No transport permits however, will be issued for the time being for movement of such goods to outside the Bombay Surplus Area.

(4) FENTS. The Textile Commissioner is issuing an Order exempting fents not exceeding 3 yards in length in mill-packed bales from the provisions of the Order of the 16th December 1944. This means that fents may be disposed of in the ordinary way.

(5) SPECIALITY CLOTH. Cloth Texmarked and marked for Export Tapestry, Filter Cloth, Book Binding Cloth, Tarpaulins, Emery Cloth, Imitation Leather Cloth. The Textile Commissioner is issuing an Order excluding all these speciality cloth from the provisions of the Order of the 16th December 1944. This means that they may be disposed of in the ordinary way. Transport permits for the movement of such speciality cloth outside the Bombay Surplus Area may be applied for to the Textile Commissioner, CX2(15) Section, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(6) In the case of any cloth taken delivery of in Bombay City or Suburban Area by commission agents before the 15th January 1945 on behalf of quota holders carrying on their business outside the Bombay Surplus Area, such cloth is not permitted to move outside the Bombay Surplus Area except under a valid transport permit. Cloth covered by transport permits already issued will be permitted to move, but no further applications for transport permits in respect of such cloth will be granted. Such commission agents are, therefore, advised to inform the quota holders concerned of the position and obtain their instructions for the disposal of this cloth within the Bombay Surplus Area. Such cloth may be sold by such commission agents at a price not exceeding the ex mill price plus 3% to any dealer other than another quota holder or a retailer; or to any holder of a purchase authority issued by the Textile Commissioner at a price not exceeding the ex mill price plus 4% for movement outside the Bombay Surplus Area.

(7) A number of dealers and commission agents have purchased on behalf of upcountry dealers other than quota holders cloth intending to despatch this cloth on behalf of such clients from the Bombay Surplus Area to dealers situated outside the Bombay Surplus Area. No such cloth can move without a transport permit and no permits will be issued in future for such movements. All such commission agents must arrange, therefore, to advise their clients that such cloth must be disposed of within the Bombay Surplus Area in accordance with the general rules governing such sales, namely, the rates specified under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order. Such cloth, i.e. cloth not directly received from a manufacturer may be disposed of to any Bombay Government Licensed cloth dealer irrespective of whether he is a retailer or a wholesaler, or to any holder of a purchase authority at a price not exceeding the ex mill price plus 4% for movement outside the Bombay Surplus Area.

(8) With regard to the future, quota holders situated in the Bengal and South Deficit Zones receiving quotas from mills in Bombay City and Suburban Area who have hitherto taken delivery from mills of goods through commission agents acting on their behalf in the Bombay City and Suburban Area must arrange with such commission agents to sell the goods in Bombay on their behalf to persons holding purchase authorities from the Office of the Textile Commissioner for transmission to any Zone indicated on such authorities at a price not exceeding the ex mill price plus 4%.

NOTE (1). Quota holders situated outside the Bombay Surplus Area who previously received their goods consigned direct to them by mills will continue to receive their goods in this manner. The above only applies to quota holders situated outside the Bombay Surplus Area who took delivery from mills in Bombay City and Suburban Area through commission agents.

NOTE (2). Quota holders situated in any Deficit Zone other than Bengal or the South Deficit Zones may ask the mills concerned to consign such goods direct to them. If the mills are agreeable arrangements will be made by the Textile Commissioner to issue the necessary additional transport permits to the mills concerned; this provision only applies to those cases that are not covered by Note (1) above.

(9) Quota holders in Bombay City and Suburban District having quotas from mills outside Bombay City but within the Bombay Surplus Area must arrange to dispose of such cloth in the following manner:

(a) They may ask the mill to consign it for them from the place of manufacture to any Deficit Zone. Providing the mill agrees and providing transport permits are available, such movements are permitted.

(b) Or, they must arrange to take delivery of the cloth in the town of manufacture and dispose of it within that town at the ex mill price plus 4%.

ILLUSTRATION

A Bombay City quota holder having a quota from an Ahmedabad mill can no longer dispose of this cloth except in Ahmedabad. He can, of course, sell such cloth in Bombay for delivery in Ahmedabad to any Bombay Government licensed dealer other than another quota holder or a retailer (see also clause 12 below).

(10) Quota holders in the Bombay Surplus Area holding quotas from mills outside the Bombay Surplus Area can only dispose of such goods in the Zone of manufacture.

(11) All quota holders in Bombay City and Suburban District are advised with immediate effect that they may not sell goods received by them directly from a manufacturer in their own retail shops. They have already been prohibited from selling such goods to other retailers. This restriction of course applies also to those quota holders whose total quota per month from all mills does not exceed 8 bales.

(12) As a temporary measure Bombay Government licensed cloth dealers other than quota holders or retailers within the City and Suburban Area of Bombay are permitted with immediate effect to dispose of goods received by them from a quota holder to retailers only, providing such retailers are carrying on business within the Bombay Surplus Area at a price not exceeding the ex mill price plus 9%

(13) It must be clearly understood that all the restrictions imposed by the Order of the 16th December 1944 and all instructions issued thereafter apply not only to goods purchased directly from a manufacturer that were in the possession of dealers in Bombay City and Suburban District on the 16th December 1944, but that these restrictions also apply to all goods received by them in December 1944, January 1945 or hereafter.

M. K. VELLODI
Textile Commissioner.
15-1-45
1761

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,

Office of the Controller of Supplies, (Disposals) Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

AUCTION NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION SALE will be held at Army Salvage Depot, Ghorpuri (Poona), on Monday the 22nd of January, 1945, commencing at 11 A. M. when general miscellaneous stores will be offered for sale. List of materials available for disposal may be obtained either from Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji & Co., 94, Main Street, Poona, or from the Controller of Supplies, (Disposals), Bombay. The materials to be auctioned can be viewed at site by previous arrangement with the Manager, Army Salvage Depot, Ghorpuri.

Conditions governing the sale will be announced prior to the auction by the Government auctioneer. (1773)

NOTICE

RUBY GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 4088 on the life of Mr. Dhirajlal Govindji Damani, Minerva Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, a duplicate thereof will be issued by us unless objection is filed within one month from the date hereof.

B. K SETALVAD
General Manager
in charge Bombay Division
Date. 12-1-1945. 1769

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,

Office of the Controller of Supplies, (Disposals) Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

AUCTION NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION SALE will be held at M. T. Breakdown Depot, Dehu Road, on Tuesday the 23rd January, 1945, commencing at 11 A. M. when Chevrolet, Ford and other M. T. Parts and accessories will be offered for sale. List of materials available for disposal may be obtained from Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Government auctioneers, 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The materials to be auctioned can be viewed at site by previous arrangement with the Officer-in-Charge, M. T. Breakdown Depot, Dehu Road.

Conditions governing the sale will be announced prior to the auction by the Government Auctioneers. (1774)

WANTED

For a temporary war department, Senior Clerks (Graduates) on Rs. 80/- in the scale of Rs. 80-5-100, and Junior Clerks (Matriculates) on Rs. 55/- in the scale of Rs 55-5-60. In both cases Dearness and House allowances as admissible will be granted. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1763 C/o "Bombay Chronicle.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER G. I. P. Railway Bombay invites tender up to 12 hours on 24-1-45 for supply of sand at Mumbra. The Form of Tender, Schedule & Conditions of Contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. This sum will not be refunded 1768

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY

WANTED—A CHIEF AUDITOR in the grade of Rs. 900-50/2-1200, and an Assistant Auditor in the grade of Rs. 300-20-360-15/500. Initial pay according to qualifications. Applications from experienced railway audit and accounts officers only will be considered, and should be addressed to the General Manager, Bikaner State Railway. 1762

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Certificate for one Share No. 2363 of the Koh-i-noor Mills Company Limited, standing in the name of The Union Bank of India Ltd., has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7071

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Department of Supply, Office of the Controller of Supplies, Bombay
Circle, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE.

The Controller of Supplies, Bombay, invites tenders from Auto-Parts dealers for the purchase of 25 cases Auto-Parts ex-Frustrated cargo.

The goods will be on view at the 'B' Warehouse Alexandra Docks, Bombay, on 22nd instant between 11-00 A. M. and 5-00 P. M.

Tender forms are available at the Office of the Controller of Supplies, Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at Rs. 3/- per set, (not refundable).

Permission to view the goods will be granted only to the holders of the prescribed tender forms. (1772)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, for the supply of labour for twelve months commencing from 1st April 1945 to 31st March 1946 for the following two separate contracts:—

	EARNEST MONEY
(1) Supply of daily labour for Scraping Chipping, cleaning, painting, etc. Port Trust vessels, boilers and other plant	Rs. 400/-
(2) Supply of labour for Scraping, painting, etc. of the hulls (outside) of Port Trust vessels below water line and other open air work in dry dock.	Rs. 100/-

Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender and Agreement that will have to entered into by the successful contractor can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, on payment of Rs. 3/- for each contract and no tender will be considered which is not made on the prescribed form or which is not accompanied by a deposit by a Crossed cheque as earnest money noted against each contract above, which deposit will be returned.

Tenders will be received upto 1-0 P. M. (N.S.T.) on Wednesday the 24th January, 1945.

G. E. TERREY,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
(1779)

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 89465 on the life of Mr. Sheriff Ahmed Moloobhoy a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

K. BALASUBRAHMANYAM,
Manager & Actuary.
(1775)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS WITH GODOWNS AT MAHIM DHARAVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shah & Co., Attorneys for Khan Saheb Haji Haiderally Haji Bachually and others the Trustees of the will of Khan Bahadur Haji Bachually, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1945 at 4-30 P. M. (N.S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises:—

All those several pieces of land admeasuring about 13611 sq. yds. situate at the south side of Dharavi Road bearing Cadastral Survey No. 314, Dharavi Division, Municipal "G" Ward No. 6322(1) 6446, (1-3-5) and 6446(2), St. No. 211.335, 335 A, B, D & E, and bounded on the East by Ladakbhai Hashen Tannery and ors. properties, on the West by Haji Isa Haji Usman Tannery, on the North by Haji Ismail Goolmahomed Tannery and on the South by the property of Kuka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shah & Co., Solicitors, Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

IMPORTANT TO CONNOISSEURS OF ANTIQUE INDIAN WORKS OF ART.

SALE ON MONDAY, 22ND, TUESDAY 23RD AND WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY 1945 AT 3 P.M. EACH DAY AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

OF

Antique and Rare South Indian and Gujerat Bronzes, Wooden Figures from Gujerat beautifully carved and lacquered, Indian Paintings, Gandhara, Nalanda and Jain Stone and Marble Sculptures, Indian Textiles, Tibetan Banners Carved wood Furniture and Chinese Porcelain and Pottery belonging to the well-known art collector S. K. Bhedwar, Esq., Architect.

On view from Monday 15th January 1945 each day from 11-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. and from 11-30 A. M. to 2-30 P. M. on Saturday 20th.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
Auctioneers.
123, Medows Street Bombay.

In accordance with Sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act, of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, M/s. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1945, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, confiscated and unclaimed arms and ammunitions, 1 lot of Tea Chests and Chemicals; Aniline Dyes and miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SOGMAL NEMAJI OSWALA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, charge, lien, trust, lease, possession, gift, bequeath, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen (14) days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

ALL the following pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tungerli in the registration sub-district of Mawal and in the District Poona.

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area Ac. Gh.	Inami	Assessment Rs. A. P.	Judi Rs. A. P.
139	3	0 37	"	0 5 6	0 1 3
132	1	2 7	"	0 12 0	0 2 3
132	3	4 ¾	"	2 2 0	0 6 3
		7—4¾			

Dated this 16th day of January, 1945.

MESSRS. SAMANT & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1776)

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'Phone 41955.

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Russi Mansion, Kemp's Corner
Cumbala Hill, BOMBAY.

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